EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company.
Washington Union Coal Company.

MAY, 1925

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VOLUME 2 MAY, 1925 NUMBER 5

Our Responsibilities

THE Union Pacific Coal Company, in spite of heavy safety work expenditures, and extensive additions to its supervisory force, has suffered a bad, bad start for the year 1925; three fatalities occurring from varying causes and in widely separated mines. As specific information bearing on each accident has been set forth in the Safety Engineer's bulletins and prints, we will not attempt to go into detail regarding same in this brief article. What we do wish, however, to say is this: **No expenditure of money in the form of labor and material will make our mines safe unless every individual official and employe opens wide his heart and soul to the theory of Safety, and the major responsibility must always rest with the mine officials.**

To be specific, money spent for ventilation, electric insulation, fire-proofing, sprinkling, rock dusting and the hundred other safe-guards we are attempting will go but so far unless, back of all, there is the earnest, intensive vigilance of the men in charge. This "heart and soul" effort for Safety must not in its daily expression be restricted to following up the "rank and file" for Safety, but on the other hand a sufficient time should be spent by each supervisory official in searching himself for his sins of both "omission and commission." Down through the centuries the race has uttered its plea for forgiveness, saying: "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done, and there is no health in us;" the things left undone given first place. The Safety First Department will comment on the loss of life we have suffered in the past four months, as well as the unfortunate accident which occurred to a man sixty-nine years of age, whose infirmities should have suggested most vividly the obligation due him from his fellow workers.

The purpose of this article is to bring to the attention of our supervisory force the plain fact that our Safety program is not a passing fancy, planned for publicity purposes to advertise the property and its owners, a program to be conducted through the expenditure of labor and material alone; on the other hand it is a program that is here to stay and to grow in intensity as the months pass. We have a right to assume that every man employed by the Company is not only sympathetic with the Company's Safety policy, but is for it to the utmost limit.

Our Review of the World's Poets

WITH our January issue we undertook the presentation of a monthly review of the life work of some famous poet, attempting to select one born in the particular month in which the certain article appeared. The great poet, philosopher, and essayist Robert Browning, born in May, is reviewed in this issue following that of his gifted wife, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, reviewed in our March Magazine.

Somehow June and July, the two months when poetry is said to be most quoted, failed to produce many singers of the world-crowned class. We will, as a consequence of this oversight on the part of Dame Nature, attempt to review in our June issue the life and work of Edgar Allen Poe, American, who, out of a most saddened, unhappy existence, wrote not alone many poems, but likewise many strange weird and gripping tales of adventure and mystery. Our selection for July will be determined later, and England's great singer, Tennyson, will be touched on in our August issue.

Mine Tracks and Turnouts

NEXT to Safety, the question of mine transport, transcends, in importance all other mining problems; in the average coal mine, a maze of tracks, switches and turnouts, it is not an uncommon thing to find twenty-five to fifty miles of tracks in use in a single mine.

This issue of the Magazine contains the first section of a very informative article on this subject. The second and third sections will be found in the June and July issues.

The EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE is a monthly publication devoted to the interests of the employes of THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY and WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY, and their families, and is distributed to employes free of cost, subscription price to other than employes, $1.00 per year.

Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to EDITOR, EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE, UNION PACIFIC COAL CO., ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING.

JESSIE McDIARMID, Editor.

Mine Arithmetic

THE Engineering Department of this issue of the Magazine contains the first of a series of lessons on mine arithmetic, lesson one dealing with multiplication and division. If our present day civilization can allocate its advantages to any one certain thing more than another, it may well be said that the capacity of the mass of people to do their own figuring is that which counts most. There are many men of mature age engaged in mine work who will wish to study elementary arithmetic as applied to simple mine problems, and again, there are others who can improve their capacity by reviewing lessons long forgotten.

The series is being prepared and published as a real help to those who desire to help themselves, and will be continued in succeeding issues.

Explosion at McBeth, West Virginia

On April 9th an explosion occurred in the Logan-Eagle Collieries Mine at McBeth, West Virginia, killing three miners. Investigation by the State Mine Inspector indicates that open lights carried by the miners ignited gas in a pocket of an unworked section of the mine, into which the men had entered preparatory to resuming operations in that section.

Recent Official Changes in The Union Pacific Coal Company Operating Department

Mr. Thos. Foster, who has been Mine Superintendent at Reliance since March 26, 1921, has been transferred to the Winton mines as Mine Superintendent, replacing Mr. Wm. Redshaw, resigned. Mr. Foster is a Union Pacific product, having spent the greater part of his life in the Rock Springs field. He was successively employed as Boss Driver, Assistant Mine Foreman and Mine Foreman at No. 7 Mine, Rock Springs, prior to his appointment at Reliance.

Mr. John O. Holen was transferred from Superior as Mine Superintendent to Reliance as Mine Superintendent. Mr. Holen has been employed in many capacities by The Union Pacific Coal Company, the major part of his employment being in the Mechanical Department. He came from the Washington Union Coal Company at Tono, Washington, to Superior June 1, 1920, since which time he has been employed as Mine Superintendent.

Mr. Wm. McIntosh has been appointed Mine Superintendent at Superior, succeeding Mr. Holen, transferred to Reliance. Mr. McIntosh has been employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company continuously for twenty-nine years. He began his mining experience at Rock Springs, later moving to Superior, where he has been employed as company man, Assistant Mine Foreman, Mine Foreman and Assistant Mine Superintendent. Mr. McIntosh's career is another exemplification of what hard work and application to duties will accomplish.

Mr. Wm. Redshaw, who has been Mine Superintendent at Winton practically since the opening of the property by Mr. Megeath, continued in the same position after The Union Pacific Coal Company had taken over this property in May, 1921. He has now resigned his position with The Union Pacific Coal Company and has re-entered the employment of The Megeath Coal Company as Mine Superintendent in their Rock Springs mine.

Mr. Robert Muir, General Master Mechanic, with nearly forty-three years of active service, resigned April 16th, 1925, and has been placed on the retired list. A sketch of Mr. Muir's life and work will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Arthur Henkell, Assistant General Master Mechanic, was promoted to the position of General Master Mechanic, effective April 16th, 1925, the office of Assistant General Master Mechanic abolished.

Mr. H. J. Harrington, Employment Agent, was appointed Supervisor of Compensation, effective April 22, 1925, Mr. Harrington serving the Operating and Mine Stores Departments for sixteen years, more recently acting as Employment Agent.

Arthur T. Henkell

ARTHUR T. HENKELL, who was appointed General Master Mechanic on April 16, 1925, succeeding Mr. Robert Muir, retired, has been Assistant General Master Mechanic since March 1, 1924. Mr. Henkell entered the service of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Hanna in 1902, and since that time has been continuously employed in various capacities in the Mechanical Department, except for two years which were spent as a student at the University of Wyoming. Appointed Master Mechanic at Cumberland in 1913, he spent four years there, then part of 1917 as Master Mechanic at Superior, Wyoming. On December 1, 1917, he was transferred to Hanna as Master Mechanic and remained there until transferred to Rock Springs in 1924.

"Art" is essentially a Wyoming product, being the son of T. P. Henkell, one of the oldest employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company, who was recently placed on the retired list after fifty-three years of faithful service.

H. J. Harrington Appointed Supervisor of Compensation

H. J. HARRINGTON, formerly Manager of the Employment Department, has been appointed Supervisor of Compensation. "Happy" Harrington with an Irish disposition, a smile that won't come off, the ability to understand "coal" and "job" in "umpteen" different languages and to laugh "ha-ha-huh um-a-huh" whatever happens, came to Rock Springs in 1908 and started to work in Number Four Store. Later he moved to Cumberland as Store Manager, later returning to Rock Springs as Employment Agent. Mr. Harrington was born and raised in the vicinity of Denver, Colorado. It is said that he makes a good Santa Claus, being of the proper build and disposition. He's fond of his flivver, which is of an age and vintage—well, "Happy" says it's a good car and it has to be admitted that he hasn't spoiled his disposition driving her.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrington and their little girl, Mae Aileen, live at the Barracks.

Our Unknown Correspondents

FROM time to time we receive unsigned letters, the names of the writers unknown to us. Some of these are written in a way that is meant to be helpful, again, others are written to sting a fellow employe, or an officer of the Company; this class of letter we do not want.

A vicious anonymous letter bespeaks malice and cowardice. If a correspondent prefers to write for publication, under a non-de-plume, attaching his name as evidence of good faith, we will publish same without signature, otherwise unsigned letters will reach the waste-basket, where they properly belong.

Cover Page Picture

THE picture on our cover page is a photograph of the memorial dedicated by the Archie Hay Post of the American Legion, Rock Springs, May 30th, 1923, to "Our Comrades from Sweetwater County who fell in the World War, 1917-18." Thirty-four names are carried on its bronze-plated side and on Memorial Day, May 30th, Americans all over this and other lands will again pay homage to the memory of the heroes who gave themselves for their country—and more, will pledge themselves to keep for and pass on to the youth of America, its heritage of recorded heroism and selfless love of country so very dearly bought.

Lilian Leveridge gives us in her "Over the Hills of Home," a thought for Memorial Day:

"Laddie! Laddie! Laddie! 'Somewhere in France' you sleep
Somewhere 'neath alien flowers and alien winds that weep.
Bravely you marched to battle, nobly your life laid down,
You unto death were faithful, Laddie, yours is the victor's crown.

"Laddie! Laddie! Laddie! How dim is the sunshine grown,
As mother and I together speak softly in tender tone!
And the lips that quiver and falter have ever a single theme,
As we list for your dear lost whistle, Laddie, over the hills of dream.

"Laddie, beloved Laddie! How soon should we cease to weep
Could we glance through the golden gateway whose keys the angels keep!
Yet love, our love that is deathless, can follow you where you roam,
Over the hills of God, Laddie, the beautiful hills of home."

Our Country's Flag

A FEW weeks ago Nicholas Antolities, a Greek immigrant, disembarked from a steamship an hour after it passed the Statue of Liberty that greets all newcomers who enter the Port of New York. Nicholas, while undergoing the usual Custom House inspection, was found to be in possession of a small floor rug into which was woven the facsimile of the American Flag. This newcomer to the land of the free meant well, but an indignant Customs officer withheld the rug in order that the Collector of the Port might pass on the desirability of allowing a prospective American citizen to trample the flag under foot.

We are inclined to think that this man meant well and his purchase of the be-flagged rug was a genuine tribute of his love and regard for American institutions, all of which reminds us that American-born citizens too frequently treat their flag in an even more discreditable manner by draping it over their automobiles, until, dirt bespattered, it lacks in appearance the respectability of a well kept rug. The Fourth of July sees many offenses of this character.

Placing the Blame.

"I'd never have married you if you hadn't led me on," growled Van Nagg during one of the family tiffs.

"Led you on?" sneered his wife. During our courtship I had very little to say, I'm sure."

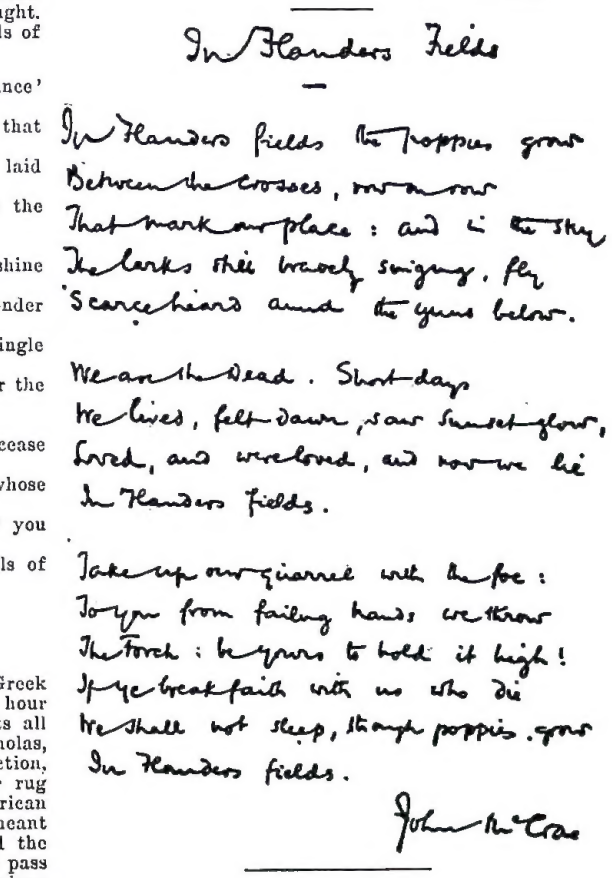
"Don't I know it? That's what led me on."

—American Legion Weekly.

Colonel John McCrae's Famous Poem "In Flanders' Fields"

Herewith a reproduction of the original manuscript which John McCrae wrote "In Flanders' Fields." The poem has been added to since then but was first written on a fragment of paper while John McCrae, Surgeon, First Brigade Field Artillery, Canadian Expeditionary Forces, was "somewhere in Flanders." McCrae was killed in 1918 and lies buried at Wimereux, France.

EDITOR.


In Flanders Fields
In Flanders fields the poppies grow
Between the crosses, row on row
That mark our place: and in the sky
The larks still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.
We are the Dead. Short days
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved, and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.
Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch: be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.
John McCrae

By Thine Own Tears Thy Song Must Tears Beget

"By thine own tears thy song must tears beget
Oh singer! magic mirror thou hast none
Except thy manifest heart; and save thine own
Anguish or ardor, else no amulet.

Cisterned in pride, verse in the feathery jet
Of soulless air-flung fountains; nay more dry
Thou than the Dead Sea for throats that thirst and sigh,
That song o'er which no singer's lids grew wet."

Rossetti.

Words to Fit.

"What's a ten-letter word meaning a 'hold-up'?"

"I'll bite. What is it?"

"Suspenders!"

Electrical Department of the Rock Springs High School

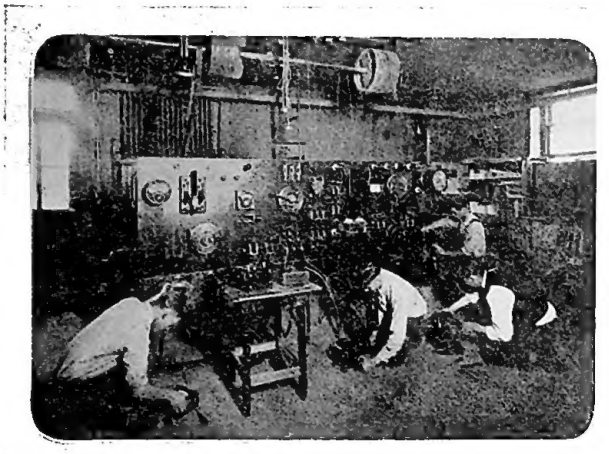
By Chas. Cameron, Instructor

THE main purpose of a vocational course is to prepare the student for employment at some particular trade, and with this in view, the Mine Electrical Course was established. The course is all that the name implies, that is, a study of mechanical and electrical work encountered in mines.

Any student who is fifteen years of age or is in the second year of high school may enroll. During the first year, the student spends one half of every day in the machine shop. He also takes such related subjects as shop mathematics and mechanical drawing.

The second year, he starts in electrical work, and then half of every day is spent in the electrical shop. Three forty-five minute periods per week are devoted to the theory of direct current electricity. The shop work starts with low voltage wiring, bells and alarm systems. Regular house wiring methods are next taken up, with special emphasis on the regulations of the National Electrical Code. The student then secures the plans of a typical residence and makes an estimate of the labor and materials required to wire the house.

The student is required to make drawings of the wiring problems and estimates. These drawings have the nature of electrical drafting and designing. The remaining time of the first year shop work is spent testing and connecting direct current motors. During the second year the student spends the same length of time on the theory as before, now, however, he studies alternating current circuits and machinery. His shop work consists of practical armature winding and motor repair. The repair work is of a commercial nature. The charges are made so as to cover the cost of materials used.



The switchboard and the boys testing small motors.

A specific job will illustrate the class of work done. A ten-horsepower, three phase induction motor, which had been in a fire, was brought to the shop to be rewound. The bearings had been melted down and the insulation had been burned; and it was necessary to completely rebuild the motor. The winding data was secured from the old winding. The old wire was then removed and a sample coil made. A wooden form was made and the remaining coils were wound on it. The coils were taped on the ends and bent to the proper form. Heavy Empire duck insulation was then cut to size to fit the slots and the work of putting in the coils was started. After the coils were in place and connected according to the original winding data the motor was tested to locate any possible faults.

While one boy was winding the motor, another was making the bearings from a bronze casting. The motor was then assembled and given a trial test. The speed, current and voltage were noted and compared with full load values to determine the presence of a fault. The motor was allowed to run a few hours

Electrical Shop, Rock Springs High School. This picture shows the boys working at various practical jobs.

(Continued on page 23)

Robert Browning

By Jessie McDiarmid

WHEN a great man dies the world listens to his last words, whether they speak of care for the wife and family he is leaving or concern for a cause he has championed or the country he has helped. Newspapers record his words and the world listens to them. I remember, in my childhood, sorrowing because my history, in telling the story of the taking of the City of Quebec from Montcalm and the French, by Wolfe, the British general, told about Wolfe reciting, after he had been fatally wounded, "Grey's Elegy in a Country Churchyard" and then saying: "I'd rather be the author of those lines than take Quebec tomorrow." I felt badly that so heroic, so active a man should have a regret at the end.

Robert Browning's last poem reads:

"One who has never turned his back but marched
breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break
Never dreamed, though right were worsted,
wrong would triumph,
Here we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.

No, at noonday in the bustle of man's work-
time,
Greet the unseen with a cheer!
Bid him forward, breast and back as either
should be,
'Strive and thrive!' cry 'Speed, fight on, face
ever
There as here!"

One can but wonder concerning the life of a man so optimistic, who could say challengingly in this, the last word he gave to the world that we "are baffled to fight better;" though perhaps he explains it when he says that we but "sleep to wake;" or when he goes on:

"What is left for us, save, in growth
Of soul, to rise up far past both,
From the gift looking to the Giver,
And from the cistern to the River,
And from the finite to Infinity,
And from man's dust to God's divinity?"

"——and at noonday in the bustle of man's work-time."
(Picture reprinted from Scribner's magazine.)

Robert Browning was born at Camberwell, a suburb of London, May 7, 1812. His father, Robert Browning, then thirty years of age, was one of the confidential clerks in the great house of Rothschild, a man, we are told, of decided poetic and artistic ability and of refinement of character. Mr. William Sharp writes in his life of Browning that his mother—

"Was a woman of superior beauty of nature with a depth of religious feeling saved from narrowness of scope only by a rare serenity and a fathomless charity. Her son's loving admiration of her was almost a passion; even late in life, he rarely spoke of her without tears coming to his eyes. She was, moreover, of an intellectual bent of mind, and with an artistic bias having its readiest fulfillment in music, and, to some extent, in poetry.

"As a young child, Browning was keenly susceptible to music. One afternoon his mother was playing in the twilight to herself. She was startled to hear a sound behind her. Glancing round, she beheld a little white figure distinct against an oak bookcase, and could just discern two large wistful eyes looking earnestly at her. The next moment the child had sprung into her arms, sobbing passionately at he knew not what, but, as his paroxysm of emotion subsided, whispering over and over again in shy urgency, 'Play! Play!'"

Someone has said that if a young man of twenty does not know what he wants to do with his life it will never matter what he does do. Before Robert was eight years old he was medi-

tating whether he should become a painter, a musician, or an author, and, although he decided to bend his energies to poetry, he was always a skilled musician and artist. He began to write when very young. Mr. Edmund Gosse says:

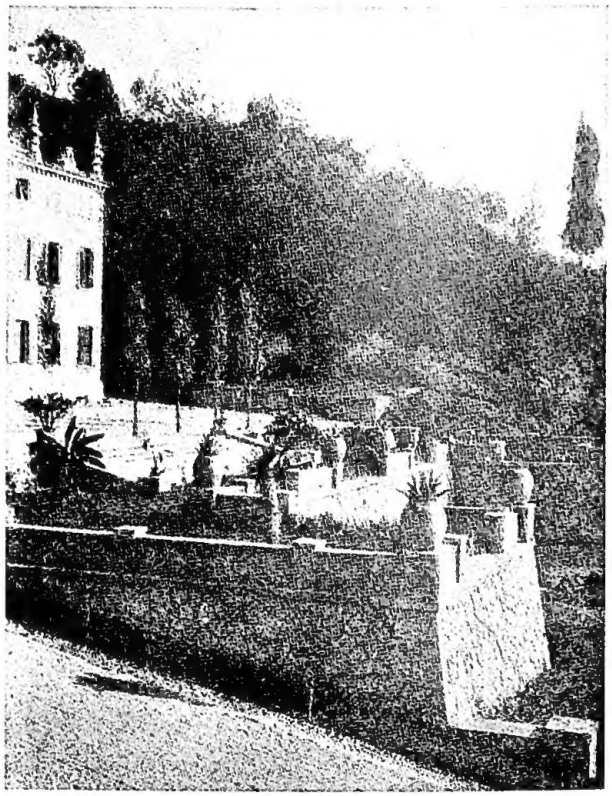
"His sister remembers him walking round and round the dining-table, and spanning out the scansion of his verses with his hand on the smooth mahogany."

When about thirteen, he found a pirated edition of Shelley and became so eager to read his complete works that his mother bought him the poems of Shelley and Keats. He read and loved both these poets, and was deeply influenced by them. Is it not always true that the heroes a youth is given very largely affect his life, that hero-worshipping youth will always find a hero to worship? In Browning's first poem *Pauline* is an apostrophe to his much loved Shelley who had been dead for a few years:

"Sun-treader, life and light be thine forever.
Thou are gone from us; years go by, and spring
Gladdens, and the young earth is beautiful,
Yet thy songs come not, other bards arise,
But none like thee: They stand thy majesties,
Like mighty works which tell some spirit there
Hath sat regardless of neglect and scorn,
Till, its long task completed, it hath risen
And left us, never to return, and all
Rush in to peer and praise when all in vain.
The air seems bright with thy past presence yet,
But thou are still for me as thou hast been
When I have stood with thee as on a throne
With all thy dim creations gathered round
Like mountains, and I felt like mould like them,
And creatures of my own were mixed with them,
Like things half-lived, catching and giving life.
But thou are still for me, who have adored,
Tho' single, panting but to hear thy name
Which I believed a spell to me alone,
Scarce deeming thou wast as a star to men!"

The home to which the poet invites Pauline—"A home for us, out of the world, in thought," is a vivid piece of description.

"See this our new retreat
Walled in with a sloped mound of matted shrubs,
Dark, tangled, old and green, still sloping down
To a small pool whose waters lie asleep
Amid the trailing boughs turned water-plants:
And tall trees over-arch to keep us in,
Breaking the sunbeam into emerald shafts,
And in the dreamy water one small group
Of two or three strange trees are got together
Wondering at all around, as strange beasts herd
Together far from their own land; all wildness
No turf nor moss, for boughs and plants pave all
And tongues of bank go shelving in the waters,
Where the pale-throated snake reclines his head,
And old gray stones lie making eddies there,
The wild mice cross them dry shod."



Barrett Browning, son of Robert Browning, owned this villa in Asolo. He died there in 1912.
(Picture reprinted from Scribner's magazine.)

Browning was educated at Dulwich and at London University. Before his college life was finished he desired to travel, and his father, a man of means, gratified his only son, sending him to Italy, to Genoa and Florence and Rome. At twenty he was able to talk with the Italian peasants in their native tongue, revelling in the art and color and history of their colorful country.

One would wish the author of so much beauty to be himself handsome and finds Mr. Sharp's description of him satisfying:

"He appeared taller than he was,—for he was not above medium height,—partly because of his rare grace of movement, and partly from a characteristic high poise of the head when listening intently to music or conversation. A swift alertness pervaded him, noticeable as much in the rapid change of expression, in the deepening and illumining colors of his singularly expressive eyes, and in his sensitive mouth, with the upper lip ever so swift to curve or droop in response to the most fluctuant emotion, as in his grey-hound-like apprehension, which so often grasped the subject in its entirety before its propounder himself realized its significance."

Another delightful paragraph by Sharp tells:

"One particular pleasure was to lie beside a tree, as circumstances and the mood concurred, and there to give himself so absolutely to the life of the moment that even the shy birds would alight close by, and sometimes venturesomely poise themselves on suspicious wings, for a brief space, upon his recumbent body. I have heard him say that his faculty of observation at that time would not have

seemed despicable to a Seminole or an Iroquois; he saw and watched everything, the bird on the wing, the snail dragging its shell up the pendulous woodbine, the bee adding to his golden treasure as he swung in the bells of the campanula, the green fly darting hither and thither like an animated seedling, the spider weaving her gossamer from twig to twig or the woodpecker heedfully scrutinizing the lichen on the gnarled oak-bole."

By the time Robert Browning was thirty-four years old he had made the literary world hear his voice. Somewhere there is recorded the appreciation that Charles Dickens wrote of *The Blot in the Scutcheon*. In it Dickens wrote that this dramatic poem had thrown him into a perfect passion of sorrow, this story about a young motherless girl, Mildred, whose brother killed her lover because he thought him untrue. The lover, dying, thinks only of Mildred:

"What will Mildred do?
Tresham, her life is bound up in the life
That's bleeding fast away! I'll live—must live—
There, if you'll only turn me I shall live and save her!"

Mildred dies on hearing of the death of her lover and Tresham, her brother, poisons himself.

Just as he was beginning to be recognized Browning met Elizabeth Barrett, a gifted poetess. She had written in praise of him in her "Lady Geraldine's Courtship" and he, grateful for appreciation, wished to find and know her. They fell in love, but Elizabeth was an invalid and her father did not wish her to marry. He was a widower and a man of means and wished her to stay in his home. Mary Mitford, writing of the affair, says:

"It was a runaway match. He prevailed on her to meet him at church with only the two necessary witnesses. They went to Paris and then on to Italy."

Browning had carried out the force of purpose, the will-power which he advocates in *The Statue and the Bust*,—

"Stake your counter as boldly every whit,
Venture as truly, use the same skill,
Do your best, whether winning or losing it.
If you choose to play—is my principle!
Let a man contend to the uttermost
For his life's set prize, be what it will!"

Mr. Barrett, the father, never forgave his daughter, which was always a regret to her, though she was very happy. Robert Browning lived nearly thirty years after the death of his wife, but no other ever took her place. They had one son, Barrett Browning, who died in Italy in 1912.

The March number of Scribner's Magazine carries a beautiful article written by Sarah Redington about a visit to Asolo, Italy, the town of Pippa—and where Barrett Browning died, where too, the article records, he had tried to restore the silk industry because of the little maid who had passed through the town singing of whom his father had sung for us all. Asolo is a town somewhat more than thirty miles from Venice, with an old cathedral and the ruins of a Roman aqueduct, where silk growing and spinning are carried on. Pippa, one of Browning's most loved characters, was a pretty, black eyed silk-winder who, with the other operatives, had a holiday on New Year's day—the only one during the whole year. She rises with the sun, determined to make the most of her day outdoors. She sings as she goes and completely changes the lives of several who hear her. The poem opens with a gorgeous description of day-break,—

"Day!
Faster and more fast,
O'er night's brim, day boils at last.
Boils, pure gold, o'er the cloud-cups brim
where spurting and suppressed it lay:
For not a froth-flake touched the rim
Of yonder gap in the solid gray
Of the eastern cloud an hour away;
But forth one wavelet, then another, curled,
Till the whole sunrise, not to be suppressed,
Rose, reddened, and its seething breast
Flickered in bounds, grew gold, there overflowed the world."

Pippa passes the home of Ottima, whose aged husband owns the silk mills. Sebald, Ottima's lover, kills her husband to obtain the "great white queen—." As Pippa passes she sings,—

"God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world!"

Pippa goes on up the hillside. A French sculptor, Jules, had married an ignorant girl of the lower class, Phene. He is displeased with her but Pippa sings as she passes:

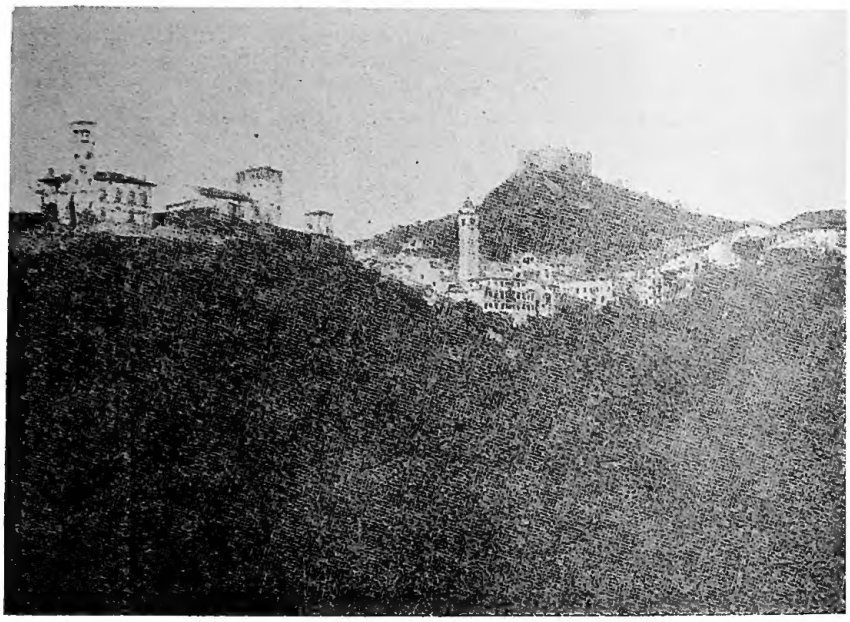
"Give her but a least excuse to love me!
When— where—
How— can this arm establish her above me,
If fortune fixed her as my lady there,
There already, to eternally reprove me?
Is she wronged? To the rescue of her honor, my heart!
Is she poor? What cost it to be styled a donor?
Merely an earth to cleave, a sea to part!
But that fortune should have thrust all this upon her!"

Her song awakens Jules' manhood. He takes his young wife away and they are happy.

Pippa isn't trying to be good. She is just happy. She goes to bed at night saying to herself:

"New Year's day is over and spent,
Ill or well I must be content!"

Browning's poems are profound—at times he is un-understandable, but one can always be glad, glad for a character like Pippa, and one doesn't wonder that Browning's son tried to revive the silk weaving trade in her memory.



"Asolo, fairest of hill towns," in which Pippa sang her songs.

Wasn't it Rupert Brooke who said: "there are only three things in the world, one is to read poetry, another is to write poetry and the best of all is to LIVE poetry." Browning makes Pippa live poetry in this one glorious day of her life.

Too, one can be glad that Browning, the profound, did write some children's poems. We have *The Pied Piper of Hamlin* whose dramatic piling up of rats and children we've loved as we enjoyed the discomfiture of the fat and deceitful "Mayor and Corporation"—and "How they brought the good news from Ghent to Aix." How many of us remember reciting it and imagining ourselves one of the three riders who rode:

"Neck by neck, stride by stride, never changing our place;"

and then loved Roland as he carried on.

HOW THEY BROUGHT THE GOOD NEWS FROM GHENT TO AIX

I sprang to the stirrup, and Joris, and he;
I galloped, Dirck galloped, we galloped all three;
"Good speed," cried the watch, as the gatebolts undrew;
"Speed!" echoed the wall to us galloping through;
Behind shut the postern, the lights sank to rest,
And into the midnight we galloped abreast.

Not a word to each other; we kept the great pace,
Neck by neck, stride by stride, never changing our place;
I turned in my saddle and made its girths tight,
Then shortened each stirrup, and set the pique right,
Rebuckled the check-strap, chained slacker the bit,
Nor galloped less steadily Roland a whit.

'T was moonset at starting; but while we drew near
Lokeren, the cocks crew and twilight dawned clear;

At Boom, a great yellow star came to see;
At Duffeld, 't was morning as plain as could be;
And from Mecheln church-steeple we heard the half-chime,
So Joris broke silence with, "Yet there is time!"

At Aershot, up leaped of a sudden the sun,
And against him the cattle stood black every one,
To stare through the mist at us galloping past,
And I saw my stout galloper Roland at last,
With resolute shoulders, each butting away
The haze, as some bluff river headland its spray;

And his low head and crest, just one sharp ear bent back
For my voice, and the other pricked out on his track;
And one eye's black intelligence,—ever that glance
O'er its white edge at me, his own master, askance.
And the thick heavy spume-flakes which aye and anon
His fierce lips shook upwards in galloping on.

By Hasselt, Dirck groaned; and cried Joris, "Stay spur!
Your Roos galloped bravely, the fault's not in her,
We'll remember at Aix"—for one heard the quick wheeze
Of her chest, saw the stretched neck and staggering knees,
And sunk tail, and horrible heave of the flank,
As down on her haunches she shuddered and sank.

So, we were left galloping, Joris and I,
Past Looz and past Tongres, no cloud in the sky;
The broad sun above laughed a pitiless laugh,
'Neath our feet broke the brittle bright stubble like chaff;
Till over by Dalhem a dome-spire sprang white,
And "Gallop," gasped Joris, "for Aix is in sight!"

"How they'll greet us!"—and all in a moment his roan
Rolled neck and croup over, lay dead as a stone;
And there was my Roland to bear the whole weight
Of the news which alone could save Aix from her fate,
With nostrils like pits full of blood to the brim,
And with circles of red for his eye-sockets' rim.

Then I cast loose my buffcoat, each holster let fall,
Shook off both my jack-boots, let go belt and all,
Stood up in the stirrup, leaned, patted his ear,
Called my Roland his pet-name, my horse without peer;
Clapped my hands, laughed and sang, any noise, bad or good,
Till at length into Aix Roland galloped and stood.

And all I remember is—friends flocking round
As I sat with his head 'twix my knees on the ground;
And no voice but was praising this Roland of mine,
As I poured down his throat our last measure of wine,
Which (the burgesses voted by common consent)
Was no more than his due who brought good news from Ghent.

Woman's Choral Club of Rock Springs.

National Music Week

By Mrs. W. E. Wood.

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus.
Let no such man be trusted."

—Shakespeare.

THE week of May 3rd to 9th is National Music Week and will be celebrated in Rock Springs with an interesting series of musical events. This concentration of many musical events into a single week has for its purpose the awakening of the whole city to the importance of music as a factor in its cultural life. The variety as well as the multiplicity of the programs makes it possible to reach all the people with the message of music in some form, and to demonstrate to every individual that some type of music appeals to and helps him.

Sylvan Donald Ward. Member of Junior Music Club who played the violin obligato with Woman's Choral Club.

The origin of National Music Week is somewhat vague. It probably sprang from an article in a musical publication in February, 1917, but was not put into effect for several years afterward. New York is generally given credit for the first observance, but the priority really does not belong to New York. Boise, Idaho, held a music week on a city wide basis in May, 1919. On September 30, of the same year, Dallas, Texas, held a city-wide music day. St. Louis, likewise took up the idea, and on November 3 to 10, 1919, observed a city music week. The following week there was a music week held in Sharon, Pennsylvania. New York's first observance was held on February 1 to 7, 1920. As a result of the great amount of publicity given this event and its outstanding success, the idea spread rapidly and finally on May 4-10, 1924, more than 800 cities in America observed National Music Week.

Last year in Rock Springs, Music Week was celebrated with Mrs. Sidney Deane as Chairman of the week. A successful community sing led by Dr. Doyle Joslin, opened the week. Music was also furnished to the hospital and shutins.

This year special music will be furnished in the theatres all through the week. On May 5, a concert will be given by The Monday Choral Club, under the direction of Mrs. A. W. Dickinson. This will be the second concert given this year by this splendid organization. The Choral Club is bringing Mrs. Berta Smith of Casper, Wyoming, for the soloist of the concert. Mrs. Smith is president of The State Federation of Music Clubs of Wyoming.

The Choral Club will be assisted by Professor Brueggemann's Symphony Orchestra, another splendid new organization in the city, also by Heimo Loya and Sylvan Ward, promising young violinists of Rock Springs, and Mr. Clarence Seeburg, baritone. Following is an outline of the program to be given.

Opening Number .....Brueggeman Orchestra
Choral Number .....Monday Choral Club
Cycle of Songs .....Mrs. Berta Smith
Choral Numbers .....
...Monday Choral Club Assisted by Sylvan Ward
Cycle of Songs .....Mrs. Berta Smith
Violin Solo .....Heimo Loya
Choral Number .....
Monday Choral Club Assisted by Orchestra and Mr. C. Seeburg.

During the week two invitational recitals will be given by two prominent teachers in the city.

The Choral Club

The ladies, whose pictures are shown in the Choral Club group on Page 15, are as follows:

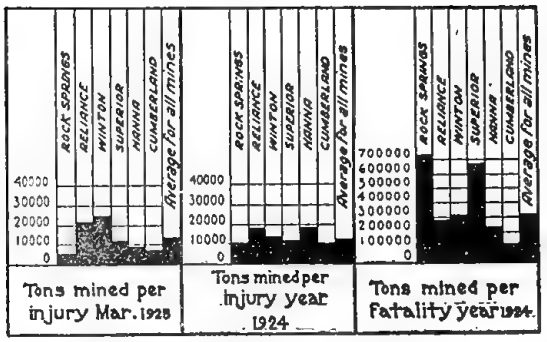
Back Row—Mrs. C. N. Bell, Mrs. James Davis, Mrs. W. E. Wood, Miss Pauline Sawick, Mrs. Wilbur Dankowski, Mrs. Thos. Kruger, Miss Marie Endrizzi.

Second Row—Mrs. Kenneth Hamilton, Mrs. Thos. Moore, Mrs. D. E. Kellogg, Mrs. D. D. Spani, Mrs. R. W. Caldwell, Mrs. A. L. McCurtain, Miss Mary Hathaway.

Seated—Mrs. J. V. McClelland, Mrs. G. S. Pitchford, Mrs. A. W. Dickinson, director; Mrs. J. S. Salmon, Mrs. Arthur Henkell.

Make It Safe

Two Fatalities in March



FROM a safety view point March has past, leaving in its trail a black and fatal record. Coming in like a lion it proceeded through the month never losing its feline aspect.

Two fatalities and one serious accident, from which the injured man will probably be disabled for life, is the month's sinister record.

Early in March Joseph Walton received a bad compound fracture of the leg in No. 4 Mine at Hanna. Walton's advanced age, 69 years, probably makes of this injury one from which he will never wholly recover.

Four days later Gust Paairainen was killed in No. 1 Mine, Cumberland by a fall of rock. Every precaution had been taken by Paairainen and his partner, but unexpectedly he was caught by the fall. The U. S. Bureau of Mines states that of every 10 accidents due to face falls 7 are preventable. This one would fall under the 3 which could not be forseen and protected against.

The second fatality of the month occured in "E" Mine, Superior. John Stocker, a driver, was killed by being crushed between a car and the rib.

The fine record established by nearly five months without a fatality was thus broken in March.

Again the slow working time plays an important part in increasing the number of accidents and brings forth the necessity of increasing vigilance on the part of every man employed. This is reflected in the increase during March of the number of minor accidents due to falls of top coal and rock. Just a little more care in face inspection would eliminate most of these.

Safety Conference

MODERN business and large manufacturing enterprises have found that good can be accomplished in meetings and gatherings where department heads, foremen and assistant foremen can get together and discuss the problems pertaining to their occupations. While this has been in vogue to a limited degree for many years on the system, it has been only within the last two or three years that this has been practiced to any extent. To this end on April 8th, a conference was held in Rock Springs at which all department heads and mine superintendents from all camps and the mine foremen, assistant foreman and machine bosses from the nearby camps were in attendance.

The forenoon was devoted to a trip through No. 4 Mine, Rock Springs, where the new scraper loader was inspected and the new mining system studied. This system, while being used successfully in the east, is an innovation in this field and was studied with much interest by all present. In addition to the Union Pacific Coal Co. officials, accompanying the party during the forenoon inspection were S. W. Farnham, Mining Engineer of the Goodman Machine Company, Chicago; J. W. Wilson of the Link Belt Company, Chicago; A. L. Colbert and Otto Harnes of the U. S. Fuel Company, Salt Lake City; Benedict Shubart of the Lindrooth-Shubart Company, Denver; and Gilbert Davis, Superintendent of the Colony Coal Company, Dines, Wyoming.

At one o'clock the entire party of 60 were luncheon guests of The Union Pacific Coal Company at the Club House at Wardell Court.

The afternoon session was held at the Rock Springs First Aid Hall with safety and safety measures the principal topics of discussion. With President Eugene McAuliffe as Chairman, the reports of the inspection of the recent safety committees were gone into in detail.

At eight o'clock in the office of General Manager Pryde, Mr. Farnham gave an informal talk on mining methods and conditions in Europe and the Orient. Mr. Farnham, who is a most gifted speaker, has but recently returned from an extended tour of the coal mining districts of England, France, Belgium, India and China, and to those who had the privilege of listening, his talk was received as a rare treat.

A Few of the March Injuries

Miner—While drilling a hole a piece of rock fell, bruising back.

Driver—Was coupling cars. Car ran down, squeezing him against car he was coupling, bruising chest and breaking rib.

Miner—Working at coal face, taking down loose coal. A small piece of flying coal struck him in eye.

Miner—Was taking down loose rock at working face. A large slab fell, rolling on foot.

Sprinkler—Was standing at low corner of panel room neck with sprinkling hose coiled around shoulder. Joy loading machine was being moved on the panel slope when a link on chain broke, permitting the loading machine to drop back into room neck. His hose became entangled in machine and he was dragged until machine derailed causing a compound fracture of left leg.

Miner—Was working at face of room. A small piece of cap rock fell, striking him on back of head.

Machine runner—Was unloading machine in back entry. Machine skidded to low side and his leg was caught between machine and low rib.

Miner—Had attempted unsuccessfully to pull down a loose piece of rock. He then started to work at the face, when the rock fell, bruising his hands and feet.

Driver—While coming out entry with loaded trip, in placing sprags in wheel his finger was caught between sprag and wheel.

Miner—While pulling down face coal, a large piece of coal rolled from face near roof. In jumping back to avoid it his leg caught end of rail, and coal rolled on leg, severely bruising it.

Machine runner—Had cut face of room and started to load machine. A large piece of coal fell from face, knocking out the jack pipe, which fell on his foot, fracturing one of the small bones.

Driver—Was instantly killed by being crushed between rib and car. He had apparently attempted to step on first bumper of moving trip and slipped, falling across car and pinned between rib and car.

Miner—Was pushing a loaded car from face. His finger was caught between end of car and a piece of coal which became dislodged on car.

Pipeman—Was assisting while a small boiler was being lifted on a wagon. He so strained himself that a hernia resulted.

Miner—Instantly killed by a fall of rock at entry face. Deceased miner had placed a prop under rock which was thrown outward by the fall. Coal face concealed a slip in the rock which permitted it to fall.

Miner—Was pushing a car into face of room. He tripped and fell against end of tie, bruising side and ribs.

The Relation of Ventilation and Mine Tracks to Production and Safety

By an Observer.

YEARS of experience as a miner and haulageman have made me observant regarding the causes of low production and high costs attendant on coal mining. The attitude taken by many mine foremen, that anything that resembles a track is good enough, surprises me greatly and I am puzzled to know why it is that they do not understand that only by keeping the mine cars on the track and the coal rolling toward the tipple will production be kept up and costs kept down. Good and proper ventilation also enters into the matter of production and costs. In many mines which I have visited and worked, I have found that a good current of air was travelling the intakes and main entries, but at the working faces the air was foul and sluggish.

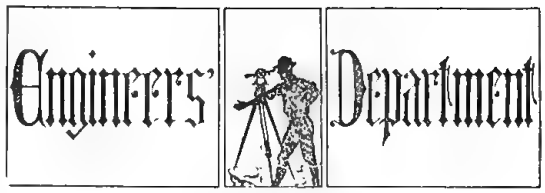
I have observed that mine foremen as a rule, pay little attention to ventilation at the working faces, and still less attention to the condition of tracks, and yet in my opinion they are the two most essential factors for safety and steady production.

It is well known by even those of limited experience in mining, that men and animals can work better and produce more with less fatigue where the air is pure and fresh, and the tracks clean and in good condition, than they can where the air is sluggish and foul, and the tracks dirty and in poor condition. Why, then, is it that men of wide experience in mining do not realize that in order to obtain efficiency from men and animals they should be furnished with an abundance of fresh air, and that tracks should be kept clean and in good condition?

With plenty of air in the intakes, to insure air at the face is only a matter of driving crosscuts at regular intervals and keeping all crosscuts, excepting the one nearest the face blocked, thereby forcing the air to circulate to the working faces.

Good tracks can be easily maintained by a little attention to drainage and replacing of ties and proper ballasting. Quite often we notice that in cleaning roadways, the fine coal used for ballasting the track is loaded out to a point below the ties, which permits the track to get out of alignment and sag in places, thereby causing derailments, with damage to cars

(Continued on page 17)



Mine Arithmetic

THE worker, in almost any branch of industry, frequently meets with problems that require calculating. For example, the mine worker or foreman may wish to know the capacity of a mine sump, the number of gallons of water it contains; he may wish to estimate the amount of air that travels through a certain passage, or again the amount of concrete necessary to build a foundation or overcast. In each of these cases it is necessary to make calculations in order to obtain the desired information, therefore, it is apparent that the simple elements of arithmetic must be known. It is assumed that the fundamental processes of addition and subtraction are known, consequently only those of multiplication and division will be considered at this time.

Multiplication.

Multiplication is merely a shortened process of addition; to multiply a number is to ADD the number to itself, a certain number of times. For instance, say the average mine room requires 625 feet of rail; how many feet of rail would 49 rooms require? It would be a long and tedious process to find the result by addition, so a shorter process is imperative and multiplication meets this need.

We have the following rules to guide us in multiplication:

Rule 1. When multiplying, write the multiplier under the multiplicand, so that units are under units, tens under tens, etc.

Rule 2. Begin at the right, and multiply the multiplicand by the figures of the multiplier, taken in succession, placing the right hand figure of each partial product directly under the figure used as a multiplier.

Rule 3. The sum of the partial products will be the required product.

Keeping this rule in mind, and taking the following example, we place the figures as shown as per Rule (1).

HUNDREDS TENS UNITS	
625	multiplicand
49	multiplier
5625	First partial product
2500	Second partial product
30625	product

Proceeding according to Rule (2), 9 times 5, or 5 added to itself 9 times, equals 45. Since 45 is the same as 4 tens and 5 units, we place the 5 in the first partial product under the unit column, and carry the 4. Now 9 times 2 equals 18, and since the 2 is in the tens column the result would be tens; consequently the 4 from preceding operation is added giving a total of 22 tens, or 2 hundreds and 2 tens. As above, the 2 is put in the tens column and the other 2 carried for the next operation, 9 times 6 equals 54, adding the above 2 equals 56, which is put in the partial products column giving 5625 for the first partial product. Using the next figure of the multiplier, which is 4 (and which is in the tens column) and multiplying by first right hand figure of multiplicand (5) we get 4 times 5 equals 20. We place the 0 in the tens column and carry the 2. In the same way we multiply the other figures of the multiplicand by 4 and arrive at the number 2500 as the second partial product.

Now according to Rule (3) the sum of the partial products will be the required product or 30625.

Division.

Division is the process of finding how many times one number is contained in another, or the reverse of multiplication. For instance, suppose in the above case we had 30625 feet of rail in 49 rooms, and we were required to find the number of feet of rail in each room. Again we have the following rules to guide us:

Rule 1. Write the divisor at the left of the dividend with a curved line between them.

Rule 2. Begin at the left hand end of the dividend and find how many times the divisor is contained in the least number of figures that will contain it, and write the result for the first figure of the quotient, separating it from the dividend by a curved line.

Rule 3. Multiply the divisor by this quotient; subtract the product from the partial dividend used, and to the remainder annex the next figure of the dividend. Divide as before, and thus continue until all the figures of the dividend have been used.

Rule 4. If any partial dividend will not contain the divisor, write a cipher in the quotient, annex the next figure of the dividend, and proceed as before.

Rule 5. If there is a remainder after the last figure of the dividend has been used, draw a straight line after the quotient and write this remainder above the line and the divisor below.

We arrange the figures as per Rule (1).

DIVISOR	DIVIDEND	QUOTIENT
49)	30625 (	625
	294	
	122	
	98	
	245	

As 49 is not contained in 3 or 30, the first three figures (306) of dividend are used. 49 is contained in 306, 6 times. Therefore 6 is the first figure in the quotient. Multiply 49 times 6 (divisor by quotient) equals 294. Substracting this from 306 gives us a remainder of 12 and by annexing the next figure (2) we have a new partial dividend of 122. 49 is contained in 122 twice, therefore 2 is the second figure of the quotient. Again 2 times 49 equals 98 which is subtracted from 122 giving a remainder of 24. Annexing the next figure (5) we have a new partial dividend of 245. 49 is contained in 245, 5 times which is last figure of quotient, giving a total of 625, or the required result.

The following is an example pertaining to Rules 4 and 5.

DIVISOR	DIVIDEND	QUOTIENT
		4
35)	70179 (	2005—
	70	35
	179	
	175	
	4	

35 is contained in 70, 2 times, leaving no remainder. Annexing next figure (1), 35 is not contained in same, so we write 0 in the quotient. Annexing next figure (7), 35 also is not contained in 17, so we put another 0 in the quotient. Annexing the next figure (9), 35 is contained in 179, 5 times. Multiplying 35 by 5 equals 175 and subtracting this from 179 gives a remainder of 4. This remainder is placed in the quotient, with the divisor below it as per Rule 5.

Mine Example.

Given a sump 10 feet wide, 8 feet high and 1,000 feet long. How many gallons will it contain?

Since 1 gallon contains 231 cubic inches, and one cubic foot contains 12" times 12" times 12" or 1,728 cubic inches, therefore 1,728 divided by 231, equals 7.48 which is the number of gallons per cubic foot.

The sump has (10 times 8 times 1,000) or 80,000 cubic feet.

Therefore 80,000 cubic feet times 7.48 gal. per cu. ft. equals 598,400 which is the number of gallons sump contains.

How An Alternating Current Is Changed to a Direct Current

By D. C. McKeehan

THE first electrical machines used around the mines, such as locomotives, drill and undercutters, required direct current for their operation. Workmen became familiar with their characteristic ills and moods, and it was a very obstinate machine that failed to respond to treatment, consequently a sort of get-together feeling existed between man and mechanism.

Direct current machines have certain connections common to both stationary and revolving parts, but in the early alternating current machines, and in most of those of today, there is **no electrical connection** between these parts, consequently the principle of their operation and the theory of alternating currents was understood by few electricians.

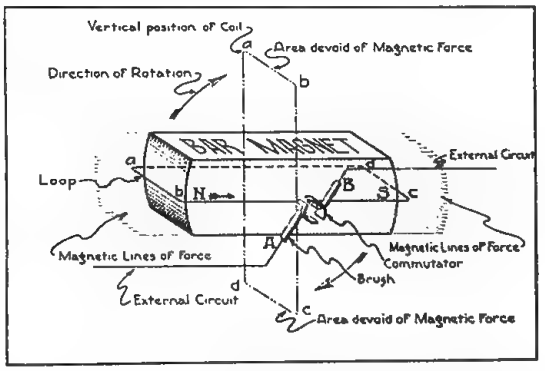
Many electricians remarked, "I understand the principle of direct current but not of alternating current machines."

They were unmindful that a direct current is derived from an alternating current, that is, a current generated alternating in character which is changed to a direct current by a process called commutation.

In the March issue was described the process of generating an alternating current by revolving a loop of wire whose sides cut the magnetic lines radiating from the ends of a bar magnet.

The method of conducting the current to the external circuit by means of brushes and collector rings was also shown. Each half revolution of the loop causes an electric pulsation in one direction then in the opposite direction, which accounts for the term "alternating." We shall now endeavor to show how to obtain a direct current for the external circuit, and the method of commutating the alternating current will be explained.

In the accompanying drawing a two-piece commutator has been substituted for the two collector rings to which are attached the ends of the loop, a-b-c-d, and upon which rest a set of brushes. The halves of the commutator are separated or insulated, otherwise a short circuit would result.



We shall start with the loop revolving in a clockwise direction, as indicated by the large arrow, with brush "A" resting on the left hand segment of the commutator.

The electromotive force will flow from a to b, towards the reader, and to the left hand segment and brush as shown by the small arrow, quite the same as mentioned in the previous article, thence to the external circuit. Returning, it passes through brush "B" and right hand segment and flows in the direction of c to d and around the right hand side of the loop.

(Continued on page 17)

Mine Track and Turnouts

By Jas. L. Libby

TRACK work is a very important factor in the transportation of coal, therefore I shall discuss briefly the subject of transportation.

Efficient and economical transportation is one of the vital problems of coal mining today. Due to depletion by production new areas are constantly being opened up and the distance from the working face to the dump is continually increasing, with added cost of transportation to the coal handled.

This country is being built up and improved in direct proportion to the adequate transportation facilities furnished a given community. Our railroads are the best in the world and have passed through the experimental stage; hence where applicable good railroad practice should be followed in coal mining.

To insure economy and obtain maximum results in connection with transportation, the following items should be given consideration.

(1) A good standardized trackage system.
(2) An ample supply of suitable motive power.
(3) Sufficient, properly designed and maintained cars.
(4) A well planned and carefully supervised method of operation.

Track work is the starting point in the endeavor to obtain a first class transportation system, which is one of the prime essentials in any well managed mining operation. As the output is limited to the handling ability, the hauling system should be slightly more than ample, having a small reserve to assist in taking care of the necessary delays, which would otherwise reduce the production.

High speed haulage is necessary in large mines, and the cars must be kept moving to obtain the desired results. A regular schedule and an ample telephone dispatching system must be provided to avoid delays in haulage due to cars standing on partings.

Large tonnage cannot be moved over poor tracks. Derailments and wrecks ruin the speed efficiency of the equipment and at the same time retard the production of the man element, therefore delays of this nature must be as nearly eliminated as possible.

Standardization

The railroad practice of standardizing track work and track material can be applied to coal mines, and will materially reduce costs. All materials and methods, when standardized, should be drawn up and blue prints furnished to the foreman and trackman. The men will soon familiarize themselves with the standards and duplication of the same will lead to efficiency, and cause a saving on construction and maintenance costs. Likewise, all material purchased should conform to these standards. When repairs are necessary, either new or old material will fit in all cases, and only broken or worn out parts will have to be replaced.

Properly designed and installed layouts will result in better track with a consequent increase in the tonnage handled, and this will reduce the equipment repaired, also lower the haulage costs per ton mile.

A good mine trackage system consists of:

(1) Good roadbed,
(2) Proper grades,
(3) Solid ties,
(4) Heavy rails and fastenings,
(5) Suitable gauge,
(6) Good alignment with easy curves,
(7) Correct switch turnouts,
(8) Well arranged partings, run arounds and passing tracks.

Roadbed

All modern railroads endeavor to maintain a good, well ballasted roadbed with ample provision for drainage, and these conditions should be applied to main haulage system in mines. Most mines have solid floors, and when haulage ways are driven on a proper uniform grade, the drainage can be taken care of by suitable, well kept ditches dug along the side of the track. Well tamped ballast must be used to bring up the low places, establish a uniform grade, hold ties in place and give them a uniform bearing, thereby making a solid track.

Grades

In the plans for opening up a new mine considerable engineering work must be done, the ground to be worked should be carefully studied in order to obtain the maximum amount of favorable grades, especially on motor hauls. Steep grades, or those over 4 or 5% should be equipped with rope haulage. Future requirements and mining conditions must be anticipated as much as possible, and the whole system made to coordinate. The life and tonnage of each haulage road should be estimated in order to know the economical amount of grading to be done in establishing grades. As the operating charge will cover the entire working period, it may be that a high initial expense is justified by the total savings in future reduced operating costs.

Railroads have a haul both ways, therefore the ideal grade is a level one, whereas mines have the haul one way only, therefore the ideal grade is one such that the mechanical efforts is the same going in with the empties and returning with the loads. A grade steeper than this ideal is wasteful of power and cuts down the size of trips hauled, as the haulage power of a motor is limited to the maximum grade encountered. Often some engineering with resultant grading will greatly increase the size of the trip hauled.

Levels should be run on all main haulage ways, a profile made and the grades established. The track, when surfaced, should have an average grade of ½% to 1% in favor of the loads, and in order to obtain this result in pitching seams it will be found advisable to change the course of the haulage way to conform to the changes in pitch of the seam. Short slight changes in grade do not particularly interfere with the haulage, as the motor gets a run on the lighter parts and will carry over the steeper portions, which are known as momentum grades. Momentum grades are grades which, although steeper than the ruling grades, can invariably be approached at such velocity that the energy of the trip will assist the motor sufficiently to carry it over the summit. If it is assumed that the trip is moving without track resistance its energy would lift it up a vertical height, and if the motor is developing sufficient energy at the foot of the grade to overcome tractive resistance it will overcome the track resistance on the grade, provided it does not reach too low a velocity, hence the trip will climb the momentum height. The momentum height in feet is as follows:

H equals .035^2 (when velocity is in miles per hr)

H equals	.1	ft. for	2	miles per	hour	
	.9	" "	5	"	"	"
	1.3	" "	6	"	"	"
	5.1	" "	12	"	"	"
	9.0	" "	16	"	"	"
	11.4	" "	18	"	"	"
	14.5	" "	20	"	"	"

For example a motor is so loaded that its entire draw bar pull is necessary to overcome the resistance of the trip on a 1% grade, but through favorable grades the motor reaches the foot of a 2% grade, 800 feet long, traveling at a velocity of 16 miles per hour will it carry over?

800 feet of 2% grade is ..... 16 feet,
The motor's full loaded capacity at 1% grade is 8 feet

Difference 8 feet,

which must be supplied by momentum. Momentum height for 16 miles per hour is 9 feet. 9 feet minus 8 feet necessary for the grade equals 1 foot reserve, 1 foot momentum head, which corresponds to 5 miles per hour, therefore the motor will be traveling at 5 miles per hour at the summit, whereas if the motor was traveling at a low speed at the bottom of the grade it would become necessary to split the trip in order to make the grade. This is probably an extreme case but illustrates the principle involved.

Grades are, for convenience, expressed as the rate of the vertical rise or fall in a given horizontal distance, usually 100 feet, and thus we obtain the percentage basis of grade generally used in this country. The system employed in some places of using the vertical height as the unit, as 1 in 8 or 1 in 10, is very little used here. The 1 in 8 grade is the same as 12½ feet in 100 feet or a 12½% grade. Grades are sometimes expressed in degrees and can readily be reduced to a % grade as follows:

1° pitch equals 1.75% grade
10° pitch equals 17.5% grade approximately

(To be continued in the June issue)

The New State Mine Inspectors

WITH a commendable realization of the inadequacy of the previous laws relating to the inspection of coal mines in Wyoming, the last legislature passed laws not only increasing the salaries of the deputy inspectors from $2600.00 to $3600.00 per year but they also added to the present force one Chief Inspector at an annual salary of $4200.00.

The present larger production made it almost impossible for two inspectors, one for the northern district and one for the southern, to properly inspect all properties, so it was deemed expedient to increase the force to secure adequate inspection and to increase salaries sufficient to insure competent men for the appointment.

April 18th at the State House in Cheyenne, the Coal Mining Examining Board met and examined eight candidates for the positions of Chief Inspector and Deputy Inspectors. Three appointments were made by Governor Nellie T. Ross, these being necessitated by the resignations of both Mr. P. F. Patterson, Inspector for the southern district, and Mr. L. A. Norman of the northern district, and the law creating the new position of Chief Inspector.

Upon the fortunate shoulders of Mr. Hugh McLeod of Acme, Wyoming, fell the mantle of Chief Inspector. Mr. McLeod is well known throughout the mining districts of Wyoming, having been for some time International Board Member of the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. McLeod, who is 42 years of age, has had thirty years experience in coal mining, both in Scotland and America, nineteen years of which has been in Wyoming, nine years of experience as gas watchman and mine foreman and is at present engaged as a miner at Acme.

Mr. John L. Dykes of Rock Springs was named as Deputy Inspector for the southern district. Mr. Dykes, who is 55 years of age, has had thirty-six years experience in the mines of this state, serving in practically every capacity from greaser boy to assistant superintendent. Mr. Dykes was mine foreman and assistant foreman for eighteen years with The Union Pacific Coal Company at Rock Springs. He is at present employed as gas watchman at the Blairtown mines of the Lion Coal Company.

Mr. Michael Finnan, the appointee for the northern field, has had forty years experience in the coal mines of Scotland, Canada and America. He is at present employed as assistant mine foreman for the Owl Creek Company at Gebo, Wyoming.

Besides those appointed, O. G. Sharrer of Rock Springs, Lyman Fearn of Cumberland, Wm. Hotchkiss of Crosby, William C. Bradford of Kemmerer, and Michael Streenan of Oakley, took the examination for Inspectors, all of whom passed with creditable percentages and were given Certificates of Competency.

Rock Springs Chapter of The Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute Holds Successful Meeting at Superior

ON April 22nd, the members of the Rock Springs Chapter of The Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute held their monthly meeting at Superior.

A very interesting paper was given by Ralph Buxton on pillar pulling, which caused considerable discussion as the paper dealt with the Rock Springs field.

Mr. Donald Foote gave an interesting talk on delay period detonators, explaining their construction, the method of using them, and the precautions to be observed in their use. It is expected that the use of delay period detonators will be very successful, particularly in narrow work.

Mr. J. A. Smith gave an account of a fatal accident that occurred in Hanna, No. 4 Mine, caused by a premature explosion.

Mr. Johnson of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who has travelled extensively in the United States studying mechanical loading methods, gave a very interesting talk on mechanical loading problems and the application of equipment in connection with them.

The Chapter is in good financial condition and did a very commendable thing at the meeting by donating $100 for the Scout Camp which will be conducted at New Fork Lake during the present summer. The vote to donate this money was unanimous and certainly showed a very fine spirit. The action of the Chapter will be greatly appreciated by those charged with raising finances for the Scout Camp, as well as the boys and girls of the district who will attend.

(Continued from page 15)

The loop, when in the vertical position, is not cutting magnetic lines and the electromotive force decreases to zero value.

Continuing the rotation, the side c-d takes the position with respect to the magnetic lines opposite the "N" pole that a-b formerly occupied, and the brush "A" will be resting on the opposite half of the commutator.

During the time d-c passes the "N" pole the electromotive force will be flowing from d to c, towards the reader to brush "A" and to the external circuit in the same direction as before.

Continuing the rotation the sides of the loop cut the magnetic lines radiating from opposite poles of the magnet and the segments of the commutator are automatically exchanged in contact with the brushes so that the current flows in the same direction to the external circuit. Instead of one loop, imagine a large number of loops or armature conductors and an equally large number of commutator segments delivering the pulsations of the electromotive force continuously in one direction, and you have the action of changing the alternating current to the direct current.

(Continued from page 14)

and track and loss of tonnage, as well as the chance of injury to employes.

If mine foremen would give more attention to ventilation at the working faces, and the condition of mine tracks, production would increase and the cost of haulage decrease, and the morale of the workers would be much better.

An Easter Sermon By Rev. Roy Burt, Pastor, Methodist-Episcopal Church, Rock Springs

The following abstract from the Easter Sunday Sermon delivered by Reverend Roy Burt, Pastor, Methodist-Episcopal Church, Rock Springs, Easter Day, 1925, will be read with devout interest. Easter is a season to which all Christendom turns for spiritual uplift and nourishment, the day observed and venerated by all who subscribe to the religion of Christ. The Clergy of Rock Springs, without regard to denominational lines, maintain a degree of unification not exceeded in any other community, and Mr. Burt's eloquent story of the Resurrection carries a universality that makes it a lesson for us all.

"THAT I MAY KNOW HIM AND THE POWER OF HIS RESURRECTION"

Phil. 3:10

WITH the return of Easter our interest is aroused and our imagination is captured by the significance of its meaning. It is a time of great religious celebration, a pagan festival, and a challenge of spiritual significance. We cannot be satisfied with it merely as a religious celebration. For if religion is to have meaning and validity for men today it must do more than celebrate an event of the past. We cannot be satisfied with the pagan interpretation of Easter that has commercialized and materialized this day and its significant truth. For materialism and paganism but arouse passion, deaden moral sensibilities and dethrone the rule of the spiritual in the life of the individual and society. Then our task at Easter time is to seek and find, and finding, realize anew in our own lives, the eternal values of this day and the events, plans and forces that lie back of it.

The Apostle Paul, that great preacher of the resurrection and interpreter of Jesus, writing to the Philippian Church gives it as the great desire and aim of his life, "to know Him and the power of His resurrection," so let us with Paul at this Easter time seek to know "the power of His resurrection." A review of the facts of Easter will help us to better comprehend the real vital faith of Easter.

In a remote province of the Roman Empire a young Galilean carpenter began to teach and to preach. His message was one startling in its simplicity and daring in its moral and religious challenge. He dared to apply to himself ancient prophecies. He asserted that in himself were the ancient hopes of his people and all humanity to be realized. The common people heard him gladly. He healed the sick, comforted the sorrowing, gave hope to the oppressed, brought forgiveness to sinners and a glorious vision of God and life to all. But he encountered the opposition of the privileged classes in religion and government. To the believer in "the order of things as they are" he was dangerous. Those blinded by prejudice, passion, greed, self-interest and narrow formality sought and obtained his death. "He came unto His own and His own received Him not."

After a short public career of less than three years he was arrested following betrayal at the hands of one of his own disciples. There followed a trial which was a farce and a shameful perversion of justice. At last, a victim of hate and prejudice, he was scourged and brutally abused, then turned over to the Roman Soldiery for crucifixion at the insistent demand of the mob. He was crucified and buried. His disciples, for before his arrest he had gathered a small company about him to whom he sought to impart the inner meaning of his purpose and mission, were terrified and dismayed at this apparent failure of all for which they had hoped. They fled at his arrest. They hid in terror during his trial and in utter despair looked on at his death, afraid to make themselves known as his followers. After his burial they hid away stricken dumb with their loss and disappointment. Then came that first Easter morning. Some of the party stealing at early dawn from their place of concealment found their way to the garden where Jesus had been buried. They discovered not a buried leader but a living Lord. The tomb was open and through that open tomb humanity has gone marching with high hope and glorious triumph.

Something tremendous has happened. The disciples are no longer afraid. They mourn not for a slain prophet but proclaim a living Lord. So confident are they of the presence of this living Lord that they cannot be silenced. They fire the world with their zeal and the teachings of their leader live and become the ideals of a redeemed and glorified humanity. On that first Easter morning in a garden outside the city walls, from within an open tomb come the words, "He is not here. He is risen." These words have girded the world with hope and are the only adequate explanation of the greatest miracle in time, namely the transformation of human life and society by a living faith in a personal Lord and risen Christ.

So his resurrection wrought not only a transformation in the lives of his disciples but is the explanation of all real progress in human ideals and relations since that time. So we ask ourselves today, "What is the 'power of His resurrection' to us?"

First: The fact, not the story alone, of his resurrection reaffirms God. We are thinking not of the theological arguments for the existence of God, but of a sense of God that the ordinary man must have if life is to be complete. The resurrection of Jesus affirms anew the presence of God. He belongs not merely to the past but is present now, actively and purposefully in the life of men. The tides of modern paganism which threaten to destroy the best values of life can be met only with a renewed sense of God. There are three groups today who need to have a new sense of God. The first is the morally indifferent or unconcerned, who if they think at all of moral responsibility think of it as merely optional. The resurrection of Jesus emphasizes anew to our modern world with its hazy ideas of righteousness, its loose ideas of morality, the presence of a living God who demands from men and women righteousness. This righteousness is to be not a mere conformity to the conventional standards of the day, but an inner spirit of righteousness that expresses itself in purity of purpose and wholesomeness of life in all relationships.

Another group to whom the resurrection of Jesus brings a satisfying sense of God is that great group of those who suffer. And how many of us belong to that group. Pain and disappointment have come; loved ones have slipped away; family ties have been broken; our most cherished plans have gone awry. Instead of gladness and lightness life has brought us sorrow and heaviness. So in the heartache of a great loss, in the loneliness of a sad parting, in the midst of pain and suffering we grope for comfort and we hear the living Christ say anew with all the freshness of His love and grace, "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me," and, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." And in our sorrow and grief we find God, God the father who cares, who loves with an everlasting love and who shares with us our loss and loneliness. So in the power of His resurrection we come to know the God of all Comfort and life becomes liveable again.

The third group to whom God becomes real because of the resurrection of Jesus is the morally perplexed. There are many who are earnest and sincere but they are uncertain. Not all are seeking the easy way of life but they would like to be sure. Life has confused them. So many things perplex, so many claims are made upon their loyalty that they ask, "Which way," "What are the real things of life," "Of what can I be sure." And while they stand perplexed and distraught, life rushes them on to defeat and failure.

To them Easter brings a message of a living Christ who says, "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life;" "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." So now with the confident sense of God's presence in the world we dare to suffer, to sacrifice and to serve, for having found God naught else can matter.

In the second place "the power of His resurrection" manifests itself in a reaffirmation of the supremacy of spiritual values. We live in a world of things. We express ourselves in a material world. Our existence seems to depend upon certain material things. It becomes easy to live entirely upon things or the sensations which things can produce. But a living Christ calls us anew in the midst of our material achievement to recognize that "man shall not live by bread alone" and that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth" or the thrills which things can produce or procure. The glory and value of life are found in those qualities of the inner life which can never be served by a physical existence alone. The living Jesus who dared to put first things first, who not only taught but lived a life of service to humanity and fellowship with God, coming from the tomb triumphant, is God's answer to the eternal conflict between material and spiritual values. The lasting, the satisfying, the abiding and eternal values of life are to be found in the life of the spirit. The resurrection of Jesus is a new call of God that would summon us the transient, the unsatisfying things of mere physical existence to the undying values of the Spirit.

Again the "power of His resurrection" is to reaffirm the supreme worth of human personality. If the redemptive plan and purpose of God culminating in the resurrection of Jesus means anything it means that men and women created in the image of God are supremely sacred. God calls men from sin because sin destroys human personality. The quest for profits, the desire for gain, the search for power, the building of material civilization, the gratification of personal appetites, the use of individual power, in short all the activities and relations of life, individual, social, political, industrial and religious must be judged by their effect upon human personality created in the image of God. The living Christ forever stands opposed to any form of society or practices of individual life that would dwarf or destroy personality.

Then Easter is to be for us not the celebration of an event of the past but an experience of power in the present. The "power of His resurrection" is to be found in a reaffirmation, in terms of life, of these great eternal verities which we have mentioned. So Easter with its risen Christ brings a new sense of God. A sense of God that calls to righteousness of conduct and purity of life. A sense of God that lifts our burdens and brings the hope and glory of immortality to us in our deepest sorrows. Through this risen Christ we come, in our hour of tribulation to know the God of all Comfort. This sense of God that comes through His resurrection brings to sincere souls more certainty, and out of the mist of our doubts the way of life appears with its call to us.

From Him and His living presence we catch the meaning of life and the value of the spiritual realities that underlie life. Because He lives today we are conscious of a new heritage as men and women created in the image of God. Therefore we seek to carry into all life that Spirit of the Christ that shall glorify the image of God in all mankind. So we too may know "the power of His resurrection" as a living presence, bringing hope, pardon, peace and power for life and service today.

Two at a Fireside

I built a chimney for a comrade old,
I did the service not for hope or hire—
And then I travelled on in winter's cold,
Yet all the day I glowed before the fire.

—Edwin Markham.

Old Timer's Page

Our Old Timers

PRELIMINARY plans are now being made, looking to the formation of an "Old Timers' Association" for The Union Pacific Coal Company employes who have been in the employment of the Company for twenty years or over.

Arrangements as worked out so far contemplate a meeting at Rock Springs in the early part of June. Delegations from all camps of The Union Pacific Coal Company, which will include the Old Timers and their wives, will be invited to Rock Springs as guests of The Union Pacific Coal Company to participate in the exercises of the day. Old Timers will register at the Elks' Home during the forenoon and will be taken for an automobile ride around the city, as many of the Old Timers formerly lived in Rock Springs. Immediately after luncheon a parade will be formed, and, headed by the Cumberland Band, wil march to the First Aid Ball Park where The Union Pacific Baseball League will put on an exhibition game of baseball.

At 6 P. M. everyone will assemble at the Elks' Home, where a banquet will be served. Immediately at the close of the banquet, speeches will be given by a number of Old Timers and other invited guests.

A permanent organization will be formed during the day which will be officered by the men themselves. Any of the officials of the Company having served the requisite number of years will be eligible to membership, but ineligible to hold office.

Gold buttons will be presented to those having a service record of forty years or over; all others will receive a standard service button.

The Union Pacific Coal Company desires to show its sincere appreciation of the faithful and loyal service rendered by these Old Timers, which has contributed so much to the prosperity, advancement and present magnitude of The Union Pacific Coal Company operations.

Robert Muir, General Master Mechanic, Retires

ENTERING the service of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Rock Springs, forty-three years ago, and after being employed continuously (with the exception of a short break in service) during that period, Mr. Muir recently requested that he be relieved from active service, and he was accordingly placed on the retired list, effective April 16th, of the present year. No official of the company is more widely or favorably known in The Union Pacific Coal Company's official family than Mr. Muir; his many years of service, during which he supervised the mechanical work at all of the mines, giving him a wide and varied acquaintance, and his friends, who are legion and wide-spread, will hear with regret of his decision to cease active service.

Robert Muir, retired after forty-three years of service.

"Bob," as his friends all call him, has seen the Mechanical Department grow from the small primitive steam machinery and individual steam power plants used at each mine, to the modern steam turbines and central power plants; he has seen steam and air driven machinery, outside and inside the mine, supplanted by modern electric hoists, pumps, motors, etc., and with the onward march of progress he has ever kept abreast of all changes, and the central power plant at Rock Springs will stand for many years a tribute to his ability as a mechanic and executive. Like many others who have found success in America, the land of opportunity, "Bob" was born across the sea, his birthplace Bensley, Ayrshire, Scotland. No surprise will be felt at Mr. Muir's large measure of success, in the home of his adoption, when it is remembered that within a few miles of this cottage an illustrious and famous Scotsman was born many years ago—Robert Burns, and a boy starting out in life with such background and tradition, could not fail to be successful.

"Bob's" first work was in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where he was in turn breaker boy, oiler, engineer and fireman. In 1880 he went to Denver, where a brother had preceded him; there he obtained employment as transfer man for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. In July of the same year he reached Laramie, Wyoming, working in the Rolling Mills at that place, and in 1881 he came to Rock Springs, where his father was the hoisting engineer at No. 1 Mine; "Bob" was thereafter employed as hoisting engineer and machinist at Rock Springs until 1886, and was then transferred to Como, Colorado, as master mechanic, where he remained two years, he then returned to Rock Springs for a short period, thereafter moving to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years, finally returning to Rock Springs early in 1890. In 1892 Mr. Muir was made General Master Mechanic, and this position he held continually until his retirement.

Home in Bensley, Ayrshire, Scotland, where "Bob" Muir was born.

During recent years "Bob" has taken to fishing as a pastime, but has been heard to complain loudly regarding the apparently unfriendly attitude of the trout in the streams where he has attempted to demonstrate his skill as an angler. To Mr. and Mrs. Muir were born nine children, seven of whom survive, and to this fine old friend, loyal officer and good citizen, the whole Union Pacific Coal Company family extends its most sincere wishes for good health, happiness, and long, restful years, following a happy, industrious, well spent period of toil.

A Sad Plight.

Mr. Black: "Is there an old discarded toothbrush about the house, dear? I want it for my typewriter."

Mrs. Black: "The idea! Why don't you pay the poor girl enough so she can afford to buy a new one?"

—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Mrs. C. E. Moffitt

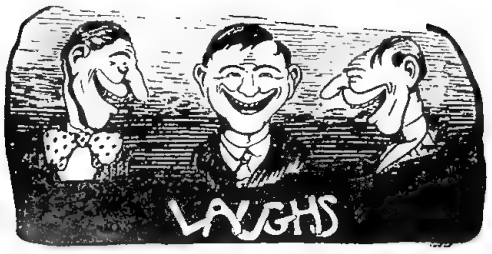
THE Union Pacific Coal Company family sorrows with Mr. Moffitt and the sons and daughters of Mrs. C. E. Moffitt in the death of this much loved member, which came on Sunday morning, the 4th of April.

Mrs. C. E. Moffitt, loved old-timer of Rock Springs, gone.

Mrs. Moffitt was born in England and came to this country with her parents when quite young, first to Indiana and then, after a few years, to Rock Springs where she married Mr. C. E. Moffitt and has lived ever since. She had three sons and two daughters, all of whom survive her.

Mrs. Moffitt was a prominent member of Mountain Lily Chapter, No. 10, Order of Eastern Star, being a Past Matron. Her daughter, Irene, is now Associate Matron. Mrs. Moffitt was also an active member of the Maccabees. Funeral services were held at the Masonic Temple where the ritualistic service of O. E. S. was read. A ladies quartette sang "Lead Kindly Light" and "Christians, Good Night," and Mrs. James Davis sang "Face to Face."

Mrs. Moffitt was loved, not only by the members of her lodges but by the community at large, for her thoughtful kindnesses, her earnest desire to help any worthy community project and her beautiful neighborly and motherly interest in others.



Wit and Wits.

He who laughs last is usually the dumbest.

Paid.

Nurse: "Are you the young lady who was with him when the car went into the ditch?"

Visitor: "Yes. I thought it would only be fair to come and give him the kiss he was trying for."

Ringing? Tolling.

Bellhop (after guest has rung for ten minutes): "Did you ring, sir?"

Guest: "Hell, no! I was tolling. I thought you were dead!"

Force of Habit.

Mary: " 'E's so romantic! Whenever 'e speaks to me 'e always starts. 'Fair lady—.' "

Bert: "Oh, that's force of 'abit. 'E used to be a street car conductor."

Send Dem Angels Down!

The occupants of the railway Pullman were startled by the entrance of two masked men, one large and one small, armed with useful-looking revolvers.

"Throw up your hands," said the big outlaw, "we're going to rob all the gents and kiss all the gals."

"No, partner," said the smaller man gallantly, "We'll rob all the gents, but leave the ladies alone."

"Mind your own business, young fellow," snapped a woman passenger of uncertain age, "the big man is robbing the train, not you."

Simple Mathematics.

They were sitting in the barracks swapping yarns.

"Ever hear this one?" asked one of the group. "A dog was tied to a rope fourteen feet long. Twenty feet away was a fat, juicy bone. How did the dog get to the bone?"

"Oh, that's old stuff," answered one of the Marines. "You want some bird to say 'I give up,' and then you'll say, 'That's what the other dog did.' "

"No, you're wrong, for the dog got the bone."

"Well, how did he get it?"

"Why, the other end of the rope wasn't tied."

—Leatherneck.

A Poser.

Wife (doing her crossword): "Dearie, how do you spell 'La Follette'?"

Husband (doing the dishes): "L-a-F-o-l-l-e-t-t-e."

Wife (still crosswordy): "That won't do. Who was another French premier?"—Life.

Slightly Mixed.

Bride (at the telephone): "Oh, John, do come home. I've mixed the plugs in some way. The radio is all covered with frost and the electric ice-box is singing ' 'Way Out West in Kansas.' "—Saskatoon Phoenix.

Not Really Sudden.

Miss Gladys (flustered): "Bridget, you musn't come into the room so suddenly when I am entertaining gentlemen callers."

Bridget: "Suddent? Suddent ye call it, and me at the kayhole three-quarters of an hour!"—Ex.

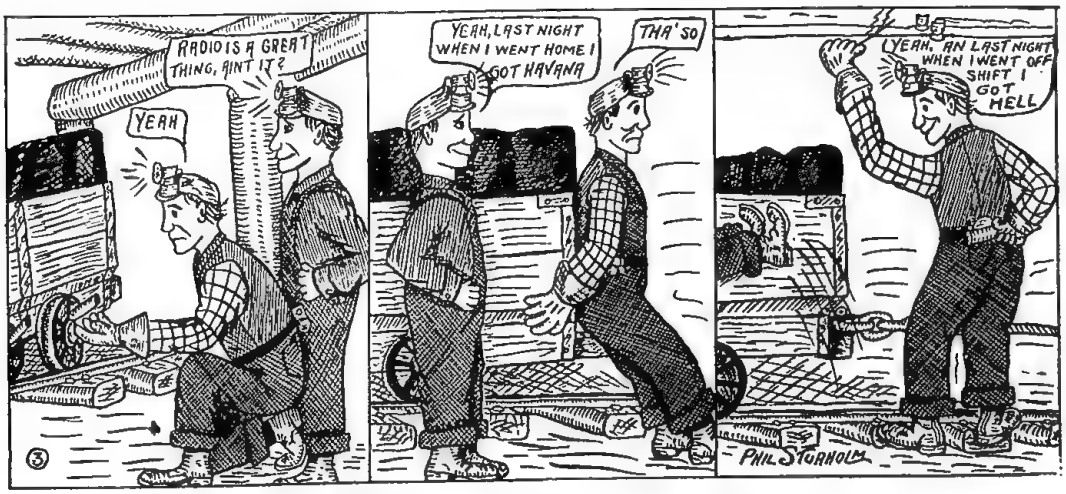
Two Howlers.

Special notice has just reached me of two excellent schoolboy howlers. The first is a most idiomatic translation of "Pax in bello," which was rendered "Freedom from indigestion." The second relates to the well-known historical incident of Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh's cloak. After describing the scene, the pupil made the Queen say:

"Sir Walter, I am afraid I have dirtied your cloak."

"Dieu et mon droit," replied Sir Walter, which means in English: "My God, you are right!"

—C. J. A., in London Daily News.


RADIO IS A GREAT THING, AINT IT?
YEAH
YEAH, LAST NIGHT WHEN I WENT HOME I GOT HAVANA
THA' SO
YEAH, AN LAST NIGHT WHEN I WENT OFF SHIFT I GOT HELL
PHIL STURHOLM

With radio you get Havana—others get h—l.

What Every Club Woman Ought to Know

ANNA STEESE RICHARDSON, director of the good citizenship bureau of the Woman's Home Companion, has written a book with the above title which is used by club women the country over. I quote some paragraphs from it:

"The success of a meeting, sometimes of an organization, depends upon the ability of its presiding officer.

"A successful presiding officer is firm but not dictational. She controls others because she has learned to control herself. She knows how to protect the quiet majority from the noisy and contentious minority. She commands the admiration of her organization by the gracious manner in which she receives guests and introduces visiting speakers.

"Some of these qualifications, especially graciousness, are constitutional or temperamental gifts, but most of them can be acquired: first, by practice in clear thinking and in public speaking; second, by a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, or those rules established by long usage for the conduct of meetings."

A Little Dictionary of Parliamentary Terms.

"You will master the contents of this booklet more quickly if you will first familiarize yourself with the terms most commonly used in it.

1. **The House**—The organization, league or club.
2. **The Meeting**—The gathering of the organization's members.
3. **The Chair**—The presiding officer, usually president or chairman.
4. **Quorum**—The number of members named in the by-laws of the organization as necessary to carry on business.
5. **Plurality, Majority, and Two-Thirds Vote**—In an election, a candidate has a plurality if she has a larger vote than any other candidate; a majority if she has more than half the votes cast. A two-thirds vote means two-thirds of all the votes cast.
6. **Minutes**—The official report or record of work done in a meeting.
7. **Motion**—The proposal that a certain action shall be taken by the club.
8. **Seconding a Motion**—Approving a motion that has been made.
9. **Amending a Motion**—Modifying or changing its wording.
10. **The Question**—The business before the house.
11. **Proxy Vote**—Vote cast for an absent member by some one authorized to act as her substitute. Usually regulated by the club's by-laws.
12. **Unfinished Business**—Business carried over from the previous meeting or meetings.
13. **New Business**—Business started in the meeting now in session.
14. **Standing Committee**—A committee provided for in the club constitution, usually appointed by the president or chairman to carry on the regular or permanent work of the organization, and for the same term as that for which officers are elected. Example: Committee on Finance, Membership or Program.
15. **Special Committee**—A committee appointed by the chair to perform a special service for the organization. Example: Committee on Citizenship Day Celebration, or to make a Survey of Sanitation in Local Schools.
16. **Pro Tem**—'For the time being.' Example: 'She is secretary pro tem' means that she is acting in the place of the secretary, who may be absent.
17. **Pro and Con**—For and against, usually applied to arguments.
18. **To Address the Chair**—To speak to the presiding officer.
19. **To Obtain the Floor**—To obtain from the presiding officer the right to speak.
20. **To Put the Question**—To take the vote.
21. **To Lay on the Table**—To put aside a motion, usually for consideration at a future meeting.
22. **To Refer to a Committee**—To place certain work in the hands of a small committee which must report at a future meeting. Used when it is thought that a smaller group is better able to handle the matter than the entire house or club.
23. **To Call for the Previous Question**—To move that the immediately pending question be put to vote. Usually demanded when the original motion has disappeared under a mass of amendments.
24. **To Adjourn**—To close a meeting."

The Meeting Will Come to Order.

"To call a meeting to order, the Chair rises, strikes the table firmly with her gavel and says:

"'The meeting will please come to order.'

"If special guests from out-of-town or from other organizations are present, the Chair may here show them the courtesy of inviting them to sit on the platform. If the club has devotional exercises, they are introduced here, after which the Chair states: 'The Secretary will read the minutes of the last meeting.'

Reading the Minutes.

"The Secretary, who should be seated at a table near the Chair, in order to hear all business transacted, rises and reads the minutes clearly, so that all present may hear.

"When she has finished, the Secretary resumes her seat, and the Chair says: 'You have heard the minutes. Are there any additions or corrections?'

"If a member feels that some fact has been omitted or misstated in the report, she is free to say so. If no corrections have been made, the Chair calls for a viva voce vote and announces: 'The report stands approved as read.' If corrections have been made, the Chair says: 'The report stands approved as corrected.'

"If the minutes are approved here, and an error is noted later, a vote is then required to amend them."

What the Minutes Should Include.

1. The kind of meeting reported, regular, special or adjourned.
2. The name of the organization.
3. Date and place of meeting. (If the organization has a regular or permanent meeting place, this need not be given.)
4. The presence of the President or Chairman, and Secretary, or, in their absence, the names of their substitutes.
5. The statement that the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, or their reading dispensed with.
6. Reports read and approved (details of reports may be omitted).
7. Every motion, lost or carried. Motions withdrawn need not be recorded.
8. Resolutions, if adopted, must be copied in full as a matter of record.
9. A record of every vote taken by ballot, showing the number of votes cast on either side.
10. The hour of adjournment.

All You Need to Know About Motions and Amendments.

"To the inexperienced, motions and amendments form the most puzzling feature of parliamentary procedure. What follows is all the information on the subject required for ordinary club use. For more intensive study, 'Parliamentary Practice,' by Robert, recommended in the introduction of this booklet will be found practical.

"To Make a Motion, rise and address the Chair thus: 'Madam Chairman,' or 'Madam President.'

"Before you speak again, the Chair must recognize you by saying, 'Mrs. A.' If two members rise simultaneously, the one recognized by the Chair has the privilege of making the motion, the other resuming her seat.

"If you are recognized, you make your motion thus, 'I move that this organization pledge $50.00 to the support of the Children's Home.'

"Immediately a member seconds your motion, you take your seat until the Chair asks, 'Is there any discussion?' Then you may speak again, explaining the matter embodied in the motion and giving reasons why you think it should be passed. You may not explain the motion or urge its passage when you offer it."

Lucy Ramsay Taliaferro—Rock Springs

This toast was prepared and read by Mrs. McKeehan for a Woman's Club luncheon while Mrs. Taliaferro was President of the Rock Springs Woman's Club.

—EDITOR.

Once in the dear dead days beyond recall—
When on the world the call of love did fall—
There came from Virginia a bonny bright belle—
Into far Wyoming with her husband there to dwell.

Lucy Ramsay Taliaferro
—Rock Springs

They settled in Green River beside a lovely stream
With sunlite, rocks and sagebrush, to make this maiden dream
Of life and love that had changed her plans
So different from her Southern clans.

But a loyal black mammy was brought along—
To make the way brighter with her crooning song—
To to the chores and hardest of the work
And this loyal black mammy never did shirk
Until rheumatism made her old bones ache.
Then loving hearts sent her back for her health's sweet sake.

Our Southern lassie pitched in and did her best—
She turned work into play and trouble into jest—
She planted rose bushes and set out trees
And didn't mind the scratches nor callouses on her knees.

And when the babies came she taught them nursery rhymes
And told them many stories of their folks in Southern climes—
And how some day they would travel and see this wondrous world,
While she brushed, washed, combed, braided and the tangled masses curled.

The woman next door of sterner northern type,
Did her work immaculately, did it all just right—
But our little Southern lassie trudged on from day to day
And soon she learned the things she should,
Though work continued play,
And youth remained of her life a part;
Her family felt it and took heart.

A cemetery outside her door
Brought sad thoughts as she swept the floor—
And many a funeral came that way—
That called her from her work and play.
Imagine a funeral without a prayer,
'Twas more than this little lady could bear.

So then from her window she would silently look
And read the service from her little prayer book,
She read the words the priest should have read
As she solemnly bowed her pretty head;
No mortal knew of this beautiful service
But God saw it and knew its purpose.

If you went to that cottage white today,
These are the words you'd probably say—
Some one loved this place one time
You can tell by the way those vines climb,
And those trees look like elms of old,
The rose bushes, a tangled mass of gold.

Seven children came to bless this home.
Wyoming claims them as her own—
Though now they are scattered here and there
One married a Southern daughter fair,
The others are learning from school and college
The subtle things grown-ups call knowledge.

The family has lived many years in Rock Springs—
Enjoying the things which a happy life brings.

By Pearl Burns McKeehan.

(Continued from page 6)

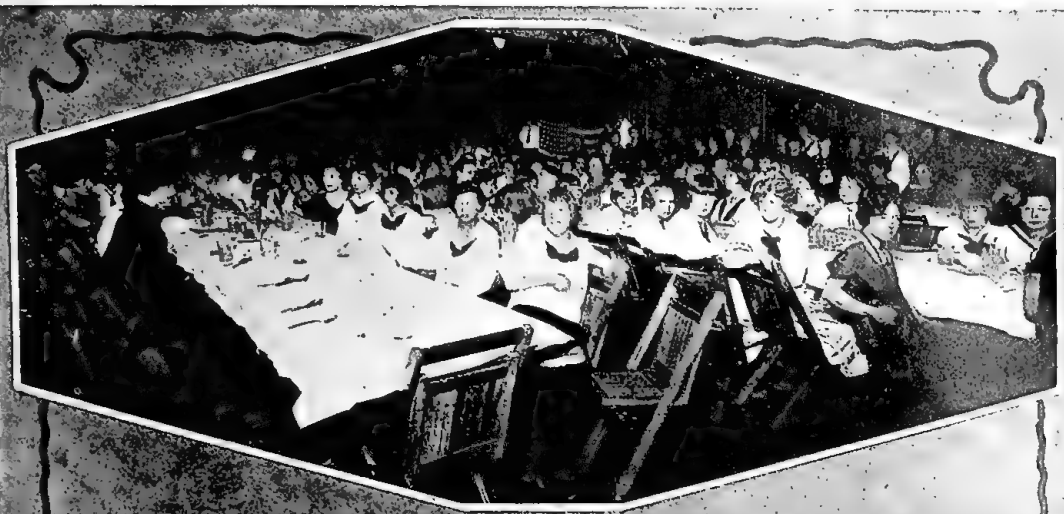
and as no heating occurred, the stator was painted with insulating compound and baked in the electric oven.

After the stator had baked, the motor was again assembled and given a full load test. The full load conditions were duplicated by means of a prony brake. The motor passed the last test successfully and was pronounced O. K.

From the foregoing, it may be seen that the rigid tests and inspections not only turn out good motors but also boys who are good electricians. The boys are not rushed in this work but are required to take extra precautions so as to insure a good job, both mechanically and electrically.

The purpose of the training offered, in this particular vocational course, is to equip the student with fundamental principles and with enough practical experience so that he is able to think in electrical terms. The training is given in this manner so that the student will be able to correlate the theoretical and the practical.

About seventy per cent of the graduates of this course are at present engaged in some kind of mechanical or electrical work. This fact alone proves conclusively that vocational training is serving the community and that the boys and the persons who have hired them are benefited. The graduates of the mine electricity course are not expected to be full fledged electricians, but are expected to start in as apprentices. This does not work any hardship on the electrical workers as a whole but raises the standards of the workers; so that eventually such men as are able to satisfactorily pass the requirements will be compensated in proportion to their ability.



Girl Scout Mothers and Daughters Banquet

Commissioner Mrs. D. C. McKeehan welcomes Regional Director

Girl Scouts and their

Girls' Hearthfire Circle

Scouts All

YELLING is yelling. Spelling is spelling. Mothers are Mothers. A banquet is a banquet. A visit from our Girl Scout Regional Director is some visit and our troops are troops of Girl Scouts. But when these things all come together they make for the best evening of fun and comradeship and high thinking and pride in each other and captured joy that one could wish for—all the way from the opening:

"S-A-N-D-I-F O-R-D
That is the way you spell it,
This is the way you yell it,
Sandiford! Sandiford! Sandiford!"

and

"Hello, Mothers! Hello, Mothers! Hello, Mothers!
We're singing now to you
You're the scouts we love the best—
We're singing now to you."

to saluting, all together, our very own flag which Mrs. M. Medill had just presented as a gift to us from Mrs. G. Pryde and herself, and Taps.

And weren't we glad to have our mothers there! We were proud of each other as we met in the Elk's Auditorium, practiced yells for a little while and then, at six-thirty, marched down to the Banquet Room. Beavers, Owlettes, Indians, Pathfinders, Bluebells and Carnations, down the stair we marched, to be joined by our Mothers in the reception room on the lower floor where the Girl Scout Council was greeting them. And then, two by two now, we marched on, our Mothers beside us, to our places at the long tables, singing while members of Council and Miss Sandiford took their places at the head table. One hundred and fifty of us! We hadn't ever met all together before. There were so many new scouts since the Fall Rally. But if any of us had arrived with bits of formality buttoned under our uniforms or tied into our middies or folded into our handkerchiefs they were unbuttoned, untied and shaken out early and entirely by the capable hands of our gracious Commissioner who was toast mistress and always carried a twinkle in her eyes. And any feeling of awe we might have had for our guest of honor vanished at sight of her infectious smile and the scouts-all-I-love-you atmosphere she radiated. At times she looked as though she'd like to have joined us and not waited for the more dignified members of Council. We felt very much at home. Then, too, right there, for table decoration, was a miniature New Fork Camp which Lieutenant Jane Beck had constructed. A wonderful combination! Camp and Mother and Officers and Council members and our Regional Director and Mrs. Dickinson to lead our songs! This is the program we had:

GIRL SCOUT MOTHERS' AND DAUGHTERS' BANQUET, ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING.

Program.

Toast, "Our Mothers" .....
.....Patrol Leader, Mary O'Donnell, Troop II
Response, "A Girl Scout Mother".....Mrs. A. Vail
"A perfect woman, nobly planned.
To warn, to comfort and command."
Our Council .....Scout Marie Dykes, Troop III
Response .....Mrs. A. L. McCurtain
"In all ways authoritative
Very, very decorative."
Songs, Selected .....Mrs. A. W. Dickinson
Our Officers .....Scout Elsie Powell, Troop IV
Response .....Capt. Anna Cornieleusson
Scouting, "The Game" .....Jessie McDiarmid
Response—
"The Hike" .....Scout Irma Donna, Troop II
"The Athlete" .....Scout Louise Page, Troop III
"The Camp" .....Scout Mamie Asiala, Troop IV
(Honor Scout, Camp 1924)
"The Tenderfoot"..Scout Georgie Simerl, Troop V
"Knot-Tying" .....Scout Mary Bolen, Troop VI
"Home Service"..Scout Mabel Stavran, Troop VII
"Be Prepared"
Songs, Selected .....Mrs. A. W. Dickinson
"The Girl Scout and Her Mother, At Home and Abroad".Miss Alice Sandiford, Regional Director
"Out of your cage,
Come out of your cage
And take your soul on a pilgrimage"
"Star Spangled Banner."
Taps.

Miss Alice Sandiford. Regional Director, Girl Scouts.

The Old Army Game.

Young Chesterfield Smith, noted for his dashing and astonishing success with the ladies on all occasions, was asked how he did it.

"Oh," said he airily, "just treat 'em like you would a shiny newly commissioned second-looey. You'll get along."—American Legion Weekly.

Robert of Sicily

By Sara Cone Bryan

AN old legend says that there was once a king named Robert of Sicily, who was brother to the great Pope of Rome and to the Emperor of Allemaine. He was a very selfish king, and very proud; he cared more for his pleasures than for the needs of his people, and his heart was so filled with his own greatness that he had no thought for God.

One day, this proud king was sitting in his place at church, at vesper service; his courtiers were about him, in their bright garments, and he himself was dressed in his royal robes. The choir was chanting the Latin service, and as the beautiful voices swelled louder, the king noticed one particular verse which seemed to be repeated again and again. He turned to a learned clerk at his side and asked what those words meant, for he knew no Latin.

"They mean, 'He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and hath exalted them of low degree,'" answered the clerk.

"It is well the words are in Latin, then," said the king angrily, "for they are a lie. There is no power on earth or in heaven which can put me down from my seat!" And he sneered at the beautiful singing, as he leaned back in his place.

Presently the king fell asleep, while the service went on. He slept deeply and long. When he awoke the church was dark and still, and he was all alone. He, the king, had been left alone in the church, to awake in the dark! He was furious with rage and surprise, and, stumbling through the dim aisles, he reached the great doors and beat at them, madly, shouting for his servants.

The old sexton heard some one shouting and pounding in the church and thought it was some drunken vagabond who had stolen in during the service. He came to the door with his keys and called out, "Who is there?"

"Open! open! It is I, the king!" came a hoarse, angry voice from within.

"It is a crazy man, thought the sexton; and he was frightened. He opened the doors carefully and stood back, peering into the darkness. Out past him rushed the figure of a man in tattered, scanty clothes, with unkempt hair and white, wild faced. The sexton did not know that he had ever seen him before, but he looked long after him, wondering at his wildness and his haste.

In his fluttering rags, without hat or cloak, not knowing what strange thing had happened to him, King Robert rushed to his palace gates, pushed aside the startled servants, and hurried, blind with rage, up the wide stair and through the great corridors, toward the room where he could hear the sound of his courtiers' voices. Men and women servants tried to stop the ragged man, who had somehow got into the palace, but Robert did not even see them as he fled along. Straight to the open doors of the big banquet hall he made his way, and into the midst of the grand feast there.

The great hall was filled with lights and flowers; the tables were set with everything that is delicate and rich to eat; the courtiers, in their gay clothes, were laughing and talking; and at the head of the feast, on the king's own throne, sat a king. His face, his figure, his voice were exactly like Robert of Sicily; no human could have told the difference; no one dreamed that he was not the king. He was dressed in the king's royal robes, he wore the royal crown, and on his hand was the king's own ring. Robert of Sicily, half naked, ragged, without a sign of his kingship on him, stood before the throne and stared with fury at this figure of himself.

The king on the throne looked at him. "Who art thou, and what dost thou here?" he asked. And though his voice was just like Robert's own, it had something in it sweet and deep, like the sound of bells.

"I am the king!" cried Robert of Sicily. "I am the king, and you are an imposter!"

The courtiers started from their seats, and drew their swords. They would have killed the crazy man who insulted their king; but he raised his hand and stopped them, and with his eyes looking into Robert's eyes he said, "Not the king; you shall be the king's jester! You shall wear the cap and bells, and make laughter for my court. You shall be the servant of the servants, and your companion shall be the jester's ape."

With shouts of laughter, the courtiers drove Robert of Sicily from the banquet hall; the waiting-men, with laughter, too, pushed him into the soldiers' hall; and there the pages brought the jester's wretched ape, and put a fool's cap and bells on Robert's head. It was like a terrible dream; he could not believe it true, he could not understand what had hap-

pened to him. And when he woke next morning, he believed it was a dream, and that he was king again. But as he turned his head, he felt the coarse straw under his cheek instead of the soft pillow, and he saw that he was in the stable, with the shivering ape by his side. Robert of Sicily was a jester, and no one knew him for the king.

Three long years passed. Sicily was happy and all things went well under the king, who was not Robert. Robert was still the jester, and his heart was harder and bitterer with every year. Many times, during the three years, the king, who had his face and voice, had called him to himself, when none else could hear, and had asked him the one question, "Who art thou?" And each time that he asked it his eyes looked into Robert's eyes, to find his heart. But each time Robert threw back his head and answered, proudly, "I am the king!" And the king's eyes grew sad and stern.

At the end of three years, the Pope bade the Emperor of Allemaine and the King of Sicily, his brothers, to a great meeting in the city of Rome. The King of Sicily went, with all his soldiers and courtiers and servants—a great procession of horsemen and footmen. Never had been a gayer sight than the grand train, men in bright armor, riders in wonderful cloaks of velvet and silk, servants, carrying marvelous presents to the Pope. And at the very end rode Robert, the jester. His horse was a poor old thing, many-colored, and the ape rode with him. Every one in the villages through which they passed ran after the jester, and pointed and laughed.

The Pope received his brothers and their trains in the square before Saint Peter's. With music and flags he made the King of Sicily welcome, and greeted him as his brother. In the midst of it, the jester broke through the crowd and threw himself before the Pope. "Look at me!" he cried; "I am your brother, Robert of Sicily! This man is an impostor, who has stolen my throne. I am Robert, the king!"

The Pope looked at the poor jester with pity, but the Emperor of Allemaine turned to the King of Sicily, and said, "Is it not rather dangerous brother, to keep a madman as jester?" And again Robert was pushed back among the serving-men.

It was Holy Week, and the king and the emperor, with all their trains, went every day to the great services in the cathedral. Something wonderful and holy seemed to make all these services more beautiful than ever before. All the people of Rome felt it; it was as if the presence of an angel were there. Men thought of God, and felt his blessing on them. But no one knew who it was that brought the beautiful feeling. And when Easter Day came, never had there been so lovely, so holy a day; in the great churches, filled with flowers, and sweet with incense, the kneeling people listened to the choirs singing, and it was like the voices of angels; their prayers were more earnest than ever before, their praise more glad; there was something heavenly in Rome.

Robert of Sicily went to the services with the rest, and sat in the humblest place with the servants. Over and over again he heard the sweet voices of the choirs chant the Latin words he had heard long ago: "He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and hath exalted them of low degree." And at last, as he listened, his heart was softened. He, too, felt the strange blessed presence of a heavenly power. He thought of God, and of his own wickedness; he remembered how happy he had been, and how little good he had done, he realized, that his power had not been from himself, at all. On Easter night, as he crept to his bed of straw, he wept, not because he was so wretched, but because he had not been a better king when power was his.

At last all the festivities were over, and the King of Sicily went home to his own land again, with his people. Robert the jester came home too.

On the day of their home-coming, there was a special service in the royal church, and even after the service was over for the people, the monks held prayer of thanksgiving and praise. The sound of their singing came softly in at the palace windows. In the great banquet room, the king sat, wearing his royal robes and his crown, while many subjects came to greet him. At last, he sent them all away, saying he wanted to be alone; but he commanded the jester to stay. And when they were alone together the king looked into Robert's eyes, as he had done before, and said, softly, "Who art thou?"

Robert of Sicily bowed his head. "Thou knowest best," he said, "I only know that I have sinned."

As he spoke, he heard the voices of the monks singing, "He hath put down the mighty from their seat,"—and his head sank lower. But suddenly the music seemed to change; a wonderful light shone all about. As Robert raised his eyes, he saw the face of the king smiling at him with a radiance like nothing on earth, and as he sank to his knees before the glory of that smile, a voice sounded with the music, like a melody throbbing on a single string:—

"I am an angel, and thou art the king!"

Then Robert of Sicily was alone. His royal robes were upon him once more; he wore his crown and his royal ring. He was king. And when the courtiers came back they found their king kneeling by his throne, absorbed in silent prayer.

Sports Page

Play Ball

WITH Wyoming's spring sun warming the gophers and prairie dogs into their wonted activity, the Knights of the Diamond felt the old call and met in Rock Springs on the 31st of March to boost the game.

All the ball tossers and boosters were there, and Reynolds of the press swung his fire spitting quill. Jeff, the Booster, called the fly-catchers together and declared the convention opened. Buckles galloped in late from the desert station of Reliance.

A committee of owls was chosen to perch on disputes; may the wisdom of Solomon be given them:

A. W. Dickinson, President.

Tom Gibson, Vice-President.

Adrian Reynolds, Secretary.

After much dust throwing by the gum chewers, the season was set from May 17th to August 31st; all teams to post a forfeit by May 1st to guarantee completion of schedule. Spaulding's Rule Book is to be used as a basis for all decisions. None other than employes of the company which the team represents may play as members of such team.

"Jeff," the Booster, and "Gib" Davis of "Dines on the Hill" offered to secure the uniforms and the other stick-artists' materials at cost.

O-hi-O! O-hi-O! Tom Butler's Hanna Japs are coming to take us on for a tussle. These boys are quick as lightning and mean business, so look out, you native sons, ancient Asia is awake!

George Brown's "Babe Ruth's" from Cumberland are planning an invasion, the return of the Covered Wagon, so keep your cleats sharp, get a spring in your step and a set of callouses on your hands.

The schedule follows:

At Rock Springs—Superior, May 24, July 19; Dines, June 14, August 16; Winton, June 28, August 30; Reliance, July 4, two games.

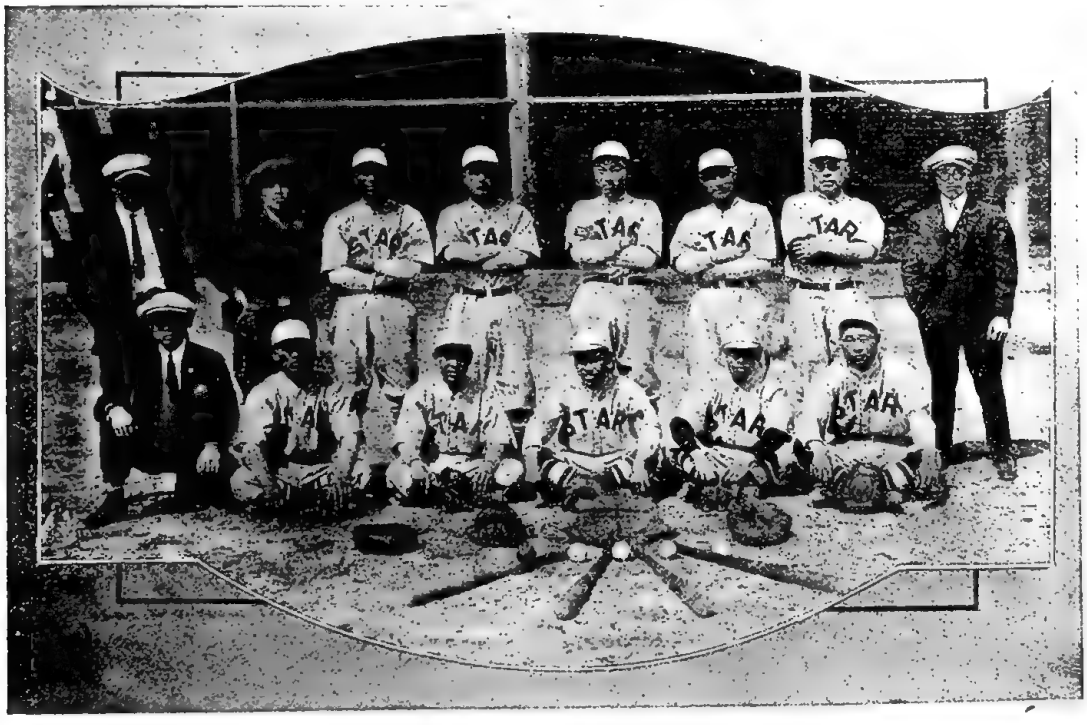
At Reliance Rock Springs, May 31, August 2; Dines, May 10, July 5; Superior, June 28, August 30; Winton, June 14, August 16.

At Dines—Rock Springs, May 17, July 12; Reliance, June 7, August 9; Superior, May 31, August 2; Winton, May 24, July 19.

At Superior—Rock Springs, June 21, August 23; Reliance, May 30, July 26; Dines, two games on July 4; Winton, May 10, July 5.

At Winton—Rock Springs, May 30, July 26; Reliance, May 17, July 12; Dines, June 21, August 23; Superior, June 7, August 9.

Under this schedule, the open dates for each team are as follows: Rock Springs, May 10, June 7, July 5,



Here's the Japanese Star Baseball Team of Hanna:

S. Doi, Pitcher; C. Sato, Catcher, H. Matsumoto, First Base; I. Noaki, Second Base; N. Takishima, Short Stop; R. K. Ishida, Third Base; M. Mutow, C. F.; R. Tamigawa, L. F.; Tim Ito, R. F.; T. Kameda, P Miyamoto, K. Endo and K. Oki, substitutes. Note the new uniforms.

August 9; Reliance, May 24, July 19, June 21, August 23; Dines, May 30, June 28, July 26, August 30; Superior, May 17, June 14, July 12, August 16; Winton, May 31, July 4 and August 2. Winton has but three open dates as this team would have played Green River a double header on July 4th.

Open Seasons Are Changed

THE Rock Springs Chapter of the Izaak Walton League is sending its members the new game laws for our State. These are they:

Open seasons:

Fishing -From April 2 to November 15, inclusive. Uinta county only, from June 2 to November 15, inclusive. Mackinaw trout in Jackson Lake (Teton County), any time during the year.

Game Birds Sage hens and sage chickens from August 15 to August 31, inclusive. Closed season in Niobrara, Goshen, Platte, Laramie, Park, Hot Springs, Big Horn and Washakie counties until 1927.

Pheasants No open season on pheasants, quail, hungarian partridge and prairie chickens until 1927.

Snipe, sand piper, plover, tatler, willets, curlew, godwits, avocets, coots, mudhens, ducks and geese September 15 to December 15, inclusive. Rails September 1, to November 30, inclusive.

Game Animals Bull moose, October 1 to October 31, inclusive. One Hundred special permits may be issued by order of the state game and fish commissioner.

Buck Antelope -October 1 to October 31, inclusive; 300 special permits may be issued for the following counties: Niobrara, Sweetwater, Albany, Laramie, Hot Springs, Johnson, Campbell, Carbon, Fremont, Goshen, Uinta or Sheridan.

Elk and Mountain Sheep—September 15 to November 15, inclusive.

Deer -October 1 to 15, inclusive. Except in Sublette, Park, Lincoln, Sheridan and Teton counties, which season is open September 15 to November 15, and except in Crook, Weston, Niobrara, Campbell, Goshen, Big Horn counties which season is open from November 1 to November 15, inclusive.

Bear—No license necessary to hunt bear at any season of the year.

Bag Limits—One elk, one mature male mountain sheep with horns of at least one half curl, one deer with horns; 15 game birds in possession at any one time, not more than six of which may be sage hens, sage chickens or grouse. Not more than 30 of the game fish may be caught in any one day or more than 15 pounds in possession at any one time.

Izaak Walton League at Reliance, Wyoming

THERE are a good number of true sportsmen in Reliance. Realizing that one cannot always consume what nature has provided for man's recreation and pleasure, they have joined in the work of conservation founded by Izaak Walton and sponsored by some of the most brilliant and far seeing men in this country.

Those who take pleasure in hunting and fishing are the first to see that at the present rate of depletion there will soon be no more big game to hunt and no more fishing in our mountain streams. Even now Big and Little Sandy, Newfork, Boulder Creek and the Sweetwater streams are like the "Old Grey Mare"—not what they used to be.

By joining with other chapters of this League it is hoped that through united and unselfish effort, this wonderful play ground in which we live, may be turned over to our children when we are gone in as good condition as when our fathers left it to us.

Rock Springs

Matt Medill attended the convention of the Izaak Walton League, which was recently held in Chicago.

George Fisher, miner in No. 2 Mine, received an injury to his ankle while at work on April 2nd.

Mrs. Mary Markisick has been visiting with relatives in Salt Lake City.

Robert Muir, Sr., has returned from a visit in southern California.

Mike Unguren is now able to be around with the aid of a pair of crutches, having injured his leg while at work in No. 4 Mine.

Charles Crofts, weighboss at No. 4 Mine, underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Wyoming General Hospital.

A number of residents of No. 4 are busy putting in their gardens.

Jas. Macdonald, Sr., has returned from a trip to Laramie and Hanna, where he visited with relatives.

John Collins underwent an operation at the Wyoming General Hospital for the removal of his tonsils.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan D. Potter have left for a month's trip to California, for the benefit of Mrs. Potter's health.

Mrs. F. A. Hunter has been on the sick list the past two weeks at her home in the Barracks.

Pete Zivaljich and Andrew Polich have taken a contract to sink an air-shaft for No. 8 Mine.

Wm. McTee has purchased one of the Company tenements at No. 3 and is now occupying same. L. R. Crookston has moved into the house that was vacated by Mr. McTee.

Several of the old sheds near the mule-barn have been torn down to make room for the new Orthodox church that is being built by the Superior Lumber company.

Roy Sather has left No. 8 Mine, is now employed on the County Road gang and has moved his family to seventh street. George Krichbaum has moved into the house that was vacated by Mr. Sather.

D. C. Davis of No. 2 Mine, has returned from a trip to Colorado where he visited with relatives.

George Behun who has been employed at No. 4, has left for a visit in Salt Lake City.

Steve Rodizinak has gone to his ranch at Milburne, where he expects to spend the summer.

Joe Dyett has now recovered from an injury he received in No. 2 Mine.

Thos. Kruger's brother, Joe, has left for his home in Tono, Washington, after having spent the winter in Rock Springs.

Arthur Thevil, who has been employed in No. 7 Mine, is now working for the County Road Supervisor.

Ben Urzen has recovered from a month's illness and has returned to work at No. 8 Mine.

M. Sulenta has gone to Butte, Montana, where he expects to locate .

Grover Martin is building a new home on the lot he recently purchased at No. 3.

Harry Cousins was taken to the Wyoming General Hospital where he is recovering from an injury received in No. 8 Mine.

Several tennis matches have been played on the courts at the Barracks, the past two weeks. Mr. McCarty and Mr. McVicar hold the high scores.

Harry W. Brown, the local railroad agent, called at the mine office. Harry is sporting a new Jewett sedan.

Engineering Department

Messrs C. E. Swann and D. C. Foote were visitors at Evanston, Wyoming.

Mr. W. W. Jones resigned his position with the Coal Company and has accepted a position with the American Construction Co. of Kansas.

Mr. R. A. Bergstrom has taken the position recently vacated by W. W. Jones, as Structural and General Engineer.

T. D. Johnson, Engineer at Megeath, paid several recent visits to this office.

Mr. Thos. Love of Hanna, Wyoming, gave this office a call on his last trip in this vicinity.

R. R. Knill, one of our Engineers, was a business visitor at Hanna for a few days.

O. G. Sharrer spent a couple of days at the State Capitol.

The bug is here—the boys at the office can be seen every day at the noon hour throwing a wicked ball, getting in trim for the baseball season. We expect to see some very good games this year.

R. M. Bottomley of Mt. Harris, Colorado, arrived recently and has accepted a position as General Utility Engineer.

Messrs. D. C. Foote and R. R. Knill were business visitors at Evanston recently.

Mr. J. A. Becker spent a couple of days at the Utah State Capitol.

John Dankowski made a few trips to Megeath on business escorting Res. Engineer T. D. Johnson, seeing that he got home safe and sound.

Mrs. Olee Odee, President Winton Womans Club.

Winton

Mr. E. A. Baird, representative of the Sullivan Mining Machine Company, paid Winton Mines a business call on March 25th, while enroute through this district.

On Wednesday, March 25th, a surprise birthday party was given at the Hall in honor of Mrs. J. J. Jackson. Invitations for the event were issued in large numbers and a good crowd enjoyed the gathering, who extended Mrs. Jackson their good wishes.

The dance given by the First Aid Club on Sunday, March 21st, showed considerable [illegible] previous affairs of this kind. Prizes, which were decided on the Wheel-of-Fortune, were awarded the lucky winners.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf Liddiard visited relatives in Salt Lake during the latter part of March. They experienced difficulty in the trip one to the condition of the roads at that time.

Tom (Safety) Gibson was with [illegible] April, inspecting safety measures [illegible] mines. On Friday evening, April 3rd, he gave an interesting and instructive talk to the [illegible] the work of giving first aid to the injured.

P. A. Courtney has returned from Portland, Wyoming, accompanied by his bride. "Court" has resumed his duties with the electrical department.

The Community Welfare Council held a meeting Monday evening, April 6th, in Mr. Rodda's office. The meeting was attended by the representatives of all the local organizations. Miss McDiarmid, magazine editress, was also present. The matter of ringing the curfew, and the curtailing of speeding automobiles on the main street were given keen consideration.

We regret to learn of the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wiley and family for Ft. Collins, Colo. Roy will confine his efforts to becoming a successful garage owner. We know that as long as Roy is dealing in cars his efforts will not be in vain.

Mr. R. W. Fowkes, formerly clerk with the Bear River Coal Company, located at Evanston, Wyoming, will assume the duties of Company weighman.

Great enthusiasm has been expressed by the school population over the installation of a slide on the school grounds. Four swings are under consideration in order to complete the playground.

Cumberland

The farewell party given for Mr. and Mrs. James Roughly recently was well attended and proved to be a success. Mr. and Mrs. Roughly are leaving for their old home in England due to the failing health of Mr. Roughly.

Mr. Joe Birleffe, who has been ill for a number of days is able to be about again.

The Cumberland Band gave a big concert and dance on March 17th. The band members are improving all the time. During the concert each member played in a group of from two to five persons, showing what they really could do. Several pieces were rendered by the entire band, which were immensely enjoyed by all present. The band is entirely out of debt now with money in the treasury, which shows the interest and support the community has extended Mr. Bovers, band leader, and the band members. The latest addition to the band is a big base drum.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Georgis, a fine baby boy.

Little Junior Brown, who has been ill for a couple of weeks, is better now.

Mr. Victor Seepansky is the new bookkeeper at The Union Pacific Coal Company Store. He comes from Pittsburg, Kansas.

Mr. Pete Passette and family have departed for California, where they will make their home.

Mr. James Rollins received the sad news of the death of his brother, Cecil, at Laramie, Wyoming.

Marjorie, the small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Poppas, was taken to the L. C. M. Hospital at Kemmerer where she is fighting pneumonia. Her condition is reported to be quite serious.

Little Franklin Cousins from Diamondville spent a few days visiting his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Williams.

The Local Union of Cumberland held a very successful celebration on April 1st at No. 1 Camp. Each child was given candy, nuts and an orange. A very well selected program was given in the morning. The children had a pleasant time at a dance given especially for them in the afternoon. At night a big free dance was given, which was well attended and enjoyed by all. A ball game which had been planned was postponed because of weather conditions.

The Primary grades of Cumberland public school gave a Mother Goose Operetta Friday, the 27th. The little folks acted exceedingly well in acting their parts. Many pretty little Mother Goose songs and rhymes were sung during the operetta. Miss Janet McKucher and Miss Coy Southard are the primary teachers.

Mr. Geo. Brown and Mr. Chris Johnson are driving new cars. Mr. Brown has a Nash closed car and Mr. Johnson an Essex Six coach.

The L. D. S. church members gave a farewell party for Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Faddis and family, who are moving to Salt Lake City. Mr. and Mrs. Faddis were presented with an electric grill.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Rowbottom celebrated their golden wedding anniversary April 5th. A number of friends were at their home in the evening to wish them many more years of happiness.

Mr. Ed. Terriese has purchased a new Studebaker roadster.

The next Community dance at No. 2 Camp will be given April 18th. Everyone is invited to come and have a good time.

We are indeed sorry to relate the drowning of Carl, the small son of Mr. and Mrs. John Petrovitch, at Frontier, Wyoming, April 4th. To date the body of the little boy has not been recovered although every effort is being made to do so. The community extends its sympathy to the bereaved parents and family.

Tom Foster and Family are Given a Farewell Party

THE town of Reliance turned out to a man—and woman—and child, to attend the Farewell Party given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Foster and family in Bungalow Hall on the evening of Monday, April 20th. All Reliance was there. Superintendent Foster was leaving for his new station at Winton and Mrs. Foster, whose kind neighborliness had endeared her to everybody, was leaving. Their Reliance friends gathered to bid them farewell and to present them with visible tokens of esteem; to Mrs. Foster they gave a coffee service and to Mr. Foster a fishing rod and a pipe. Mr. Tom Gibson and Mr. Wm. Telke presented the gifts and Mrs. Foster assured everybody that the coffee percolator would always be bubbling over with a welcome for her Reliance friends, but Mr. Foster did not promise to catch everybody a mess of fish; instead he seemed to cherish the pipe as though he'd often be glad of the consolation it might bring when the fish refused to bite.

And then everybody danced the old-fashioned dances for which Reliance is becoming famous, with Messrs. Bert Marshall and J. Walker "calling off;" and after "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot" was sang, the party broke up with many good wishes for the friends who were leaving and a hearty welcome for Mr. and Mrs. Holen who succeed Mr. and Mrs. Foster at Reliance.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Rowbotton whose golden wedding was celebrated in Cumberland on April 5th.

Reliance

Eight-Hour Day passed quietly here. Pitching horse shoes was the only game indulged in. Mike Koragi and Henry Virstratten won the purse.

Mrs. Wm. Pryde is able to be out again.

The baseball club has elected as its officers for the coming season: Wm. Robinson, president; James Julinka, financial secretary; Howard McComar, manager; H. E. Buckles, captain and coach; J. Uhren, N. Nickerson, trustees; Phil Sturholm, score keeper, Mike Koragi, umpire.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Sery and little daughters have returned from Ogden, where they were called by the death of Mrs. Sery's brother-in-law.

Mrs. Jas. McPhie entertained the club Kensington on April 3rd.

Miss Blanche Harding was the guest of honor at a birthday party given by Mrs. Ebeling.

Mrs. Thos. Foster and Mrs. Wm. Spence entertained the club Kensington April 17th.

The Isaac Walton League held a meeting here recently to receive their charter. They have forty charter members. Wm. Sist was elected permanent chairman for the coming year. The other officers are N. Nickerson, 1st vice-president; J. R. Urhen, 2nd vice-president; H. H. Hamlin, secretary; A. L. Hansen, assistant secretary; J. L. Rafferty, treasurer; Floyd Roberts, Joe Winkler, Thos. Foster, directors. The meeting was followed by a smoker and luncheon.

The Girl Scouts held a first aid contest at the Bungalow April 2nd. The three patrols—the Teddy Bears, the Polar Bears and the Big Bears—all made a high average, the Polar Bears winning by ⅛ of 1%. The prize was an American flag. Miss Sandiford, the visiting director, made an address to the older people, expressing her satisfaction with the work done and appealing to the parents for further co-operation. At the conclusion of this the Scouts served a dainty lunch to their friends. Archie Auld, Dr. Fuher and Mr. Jenopolis were the judges.

The old-fashioned dance given by the Community Council was a marked success, the hall being filled to capacity. A number of people attended from Rock Springs and the other camps. During the intermission for supper Mr. Geo. Pryde made a short address, outlining the purposes of the Council and gave a short sketch of the history of the camp, from the time, ten years or so ago, when a drill was being used to locate the coal veins, down to the present established camp with a population of a thousand people. After supper dancing was resumed till 2 A. M. The next dance will be an "Apron and Overall" affair to be given the second of May.

A Tribute to Gentle Manhood

CAME the ladies bearing cakes and aromatic "java" and the farewell party was on! After five years of kindly friendships, Superintendent John O. Holen and Mrs. Holen were leaving Superior for their new station in Reliance and the folks were seeing them off.

A surprise on Mr. Holen as he was led into the hall —the address of appreciation and farewell by Harry Wylam—the presentation of the two large chairs as the gift of the people of Superior—the replies of Mr. Holen and Mrs. Holen, and then dancing and merriment, to remove the touch of sadness, topped off by good things to soothe the inner man.

And what of John O. Holen, giant son of conquering Viking sires, a man of three score years and more and still a tower of physical strength.

Many years ago on the banks of the Mississippi in Southwestern Wisconsin, John Holen, infant and child was reared in the frontier surroundings of that land and time. Many of his playmates were Chippewa Indian children and young Holen learned their tongue, never forgetting the language in the after years nor the sign language of his Indian friends, the universal means of communication between all tribes whether they are able to understand each other in the spoken tongue or not. At the age of eight, young Holen was taken to Arkansas and thence was returned to the Scandinavian peninsula where he was apprenticed to the machinist trade and where he remained until seventeen years of age.

Returning to Wisconsin, John Holen worked in a shipyard on the construction of a Mississippi River boat, and when the stern wheeler was commissioned he was made chief engineer of her—the youngest man on the river, from New Orleans to the head of navigation, to act in that capacity.

And so the story goes government scout and interpreter, Indian fighter, meat hunter for the army, famous sharpshooter and marksman, railroader, coal miner and mechanic, Klondike adventurer, prospector, mine superintendent in Mexico when the Huertaistas were on the rampage and much more.

Mr. Holen danced with the best of them at the farewell party, but he usually spends his evenings quietly at home with Mrs. Holen, the radio and the green polly.

John O. Holen, Superintendent, honored by his friends in change of stations from Superior to Reliance.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Hagenstein were called from Superior owing to the death of Mr. Hagenstein's father. Superior friends extend their sympathy.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Powell on April 11.

A number of Superior folks have been on the sick list lately. Mrs. Wm. McIntosh, Mrs. Wm. Mathew, Mrs. Massey and Mrs. Alphonse Bertacelli among the number. We are glad to state that they are all improving.

An interesting pageant was given at the Union Church April 10. "America's Heart is Strong" was the name given, suggesting the missionary appeal. The work was rendered very beautifully by members of the Sunday School.

The Isaac Walton League held an interesting charter meeting on April 10. Forty four members were enrolled.

Mrs. Robt. Sanders and children left for the South on April 16. Here's wishing them a pleasant vacation.

Mrs. Massey left on April 16th for Denver to gain strength after a recent illness.

The students of the Superior High School and their friends enjoyed a most pleasant evening at the Opera House on April 3rd at the "Junior Prom."

Hanna

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church held a bake sale at the First Aid Hall on Saturday, March 14th.

The Ladies' Guild of the Catholic Church held a bake sale at the First Aid Hall on Friday, March 20th.

The Ladies' Guild of the Episcopal Church held an apron sale at the First Aid Hall on April 1st.

The Pythian Sisters gave a Social and Shower at the First Aid Hall on Wednesday evening, March 18th, in honor of Mrs. Walton, (nee Bee Smith).

Mrs. T. D. Mangan entertained at dinner on March 18th, the guests being Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Butler and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Sholl, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fink and son Charles.

The community was shocked and grieved at the death of Clarence Olofson which occured on Wednesday, March 18th. Clarence was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Olof Olofson, old time residents of Hanna, and was born and reared here. Funeral services were held at the Episcopal Church on Sunday, March 22nd.

Mrs. E. M. Watson of Denver, Colorado, visited her mother Mrs. Rachael Smith during the week ending March 14th, departing for her home on March 19th.

Mrs. Joseph Walton of Denver, Colorado, visited Joseph Walton at the hospital here on March 20th.

It is reported that the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kerr is quite sick at his home at Evansville.

The First National Bank of Hanna has made some much needed improvements to the interior of the bank building the past month.

Wm. Carnahan, who has been quite sick for the past six months, is now recovering and will be able to resume work in the near future.

Betsy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dickinson, has sufficiently recovered from an operation for appendicitis to return to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mattingly and family departed for their new home at Denver, Colorado, on March 17th.

Mrs. T. D. Mangan is recovering from a week's illness.

Conrad Olofson and Mrs. Dave Brown of Rock Springs, were Hanna visitors during the week ending March 21st, being called here by the death of their brother Clarence Olofson.

The bright warm days of spring have brought out the Base Ball Bugs, and the great American game can be seen in almost every vacant spot in camp.

Our Japanese employes have organized a Base Ball Club and can be seen, in their bright new uniforms, every day the mines are idle, learning to play the game.

The young men of Hanna have organized an Athletic Club with about ninety members. They have been doing their practicing of the manly art of self defense at the Opera House.

W. A. Rite, Material Clerk, has been confined to his home for a couple of days with grip.

Oscar Walgren and family expect to leave in a few days for their ranch on Difficulty Creek.

S. I. Reid, Power House Operator, has been confined to his home for a week with grip.

Rolla Bray, Clerk at the Depot, has been called to Columbus, Nebraska, owing to the illness of his father.

Thomas Ross returned to Hanna a few days ago to prepare his household furniture for shipment to his new home at Ault, Colorado.

Miss Inez Mulyneaux has accepted a position as nurse at the Hanna Hospital.

John White has been confined to his home for a few days with grip.

The community was greatly shocked to learn of the instant death of Andrew Ruskanen on April 4th, while at work in No. 4 Mine. Funeral ceremonies were held at the Finnish Hall on Tuesday, April 7th, and the remains were laid to rest in the Hanna cemetery. The respect and esteem in which deceased was held, was evidenced by the large concourse of friends in attendance and the many beautiful floral offerings.

A banquet was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Moran in honor of Miss Mae Marshe, Tuesday evening, March 31st, by the Girls' Friendly Society of Hanna. About 8:30 the happy group "listened in" over the radio at the home of Misses Alice and Annie Hodgson.

Mr. Jno. Crawford (J. P.) who was taken to the hospital to receive treatment for a severe case of rheumatism is home again.

On Tuesday, March 17th, Mrs. Jack Lee was hostess at a delightful "St. Patrick's" luncheon.

Mrs. Jno. Gabbott visited with Mrs. J. D. Richards of Rock River on her way from Laramie, Monday.

Dean Thornby held Communion Services in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Sunday, March 15th.

Father Schillinger of Rawlins has been delivering some very impressive sermons during each Thursday in Lent at St. Joseph's.

Tono

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sherack (nee Mae Johnson), are the proud parents of a baby girl, named Gloria Mae.

A 10-pound son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Richardson.

Mrs. Robt. Murray entertained the Merry Wives Club at a luncheon with 500 the game. Mrs. Bert Holmes and Mrs. E. C. Way received high honors, and Mrs. Brierly the consolation.

Through the courtesy of John Norman, the entire community has been treated to various forms of entertainment by a radio loudspeaker during the quiet evenings.

The Boy Scouts Base Ball Team lost their first game on the 8th to Tenino by a score of 8 to 7. However, they had previously beaten this team 8 to 3, and also defeated Rainier 10 to 5.

Miss Sylvia Revel has accepted a position in the Tono Store.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Behrens of Centralia were recent dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Isaacson.

Mesdames Cowell, Friend and Way motored to Aberdeen to attend the funeral of C. L. Erickson, who will be remembered by the older employes as a former carpenter at Tono.

The many friends of John Cowell are pleased to note his return to Tono, after a long siege in the hospital through injuries sustained in an auto accident.

Joe Edwards was delightfully entertained with a birthday surprise at his home April 7th.

A farewell surprise party was tendered Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hughes, who are leaving for Centralia. The honor guests were presented with a set of salad forks.

The birthday of Sandy Richardson was appropriately celebrated by a surprise party at his home April 2nd. Seven tables of 500 played, after which a delicious luncheon was served by Mrs. Richardson.

Mrs. George Paul entertained the Busy Bee Club on April 3rd, with an evening luncheon.

The 5th, 6th and 7th Grades staged an elaborate Operetta, "Miss Chrysanthemum," at the hall April 9th, after a postponement had been necessitated by the illness of Wesley Rau, one of the leading singing characters. The primary grades presented a minature wedding as a prelude.

The Community Club gave a free dance and supper April 1st to commemorate "8-hour day." The Local Union donated 25 gallons of ice cream, and some of the youngsters were slighted, having eaten only 18 cones of ice cream. Rau's orchestra donated music for the occasion.

The Base Ball club gave a card party at the Hall March 26th. Mr. John Schuck and Mrs. Geo. Paul won high honors at 500.

The Ladies' First Aid Club gave a St. Patrick's dance and the attendance is reported to be one of the largest ever admitted to the Tono Hall.

Mrs. Wm. Hann has recovered sufficiently from a recent operation to be removed from the Minor Hospital, Seattle, to the home of her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Staggs at Chehalis.

Henry Becker has resigned from the local teaching staff to accept a position in the Tono Store. Mr. Poyhonen of Bellingham, Wash., has been secured as teacher for the Junior High grades.

The Ladies' Guild of Superior.

Let's Go Fishing!

There is some that says that fishin'
  Is a wastin' of yore time,
That a feller what goes fishin'
  Never will be wuth a dime;
But I pity money chasers
  Who no boyhood thrills betray
When their chum says: "Let's go fishin'
  For the fish will bite today."

Mebbe some may think it's canny
  Chasin' gold from sun to sun;
But what's the use of livin'
  When you've lost yer sense of fun.
You can do yer work far better
  When you mix it with some play
Call me dead when I quit wishin'
  For the fish to bite some day.

—Robert Shailer Holmes

They are biting, so get ready to enjoy a real fishing season this year. Go up to the lakes and woods where the country is full of flowers and rich with the fragrance of out of doors and a new summer. The season is all too short at best, so make the most of it, come in and fit yourself up to catch a real string of the wily trout.

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CONDENSED STATEMENT

OF

The First National Bank, Rock Springs, Wyo.

ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

At the close of Business, December 31, 1924

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts	$ 891,162.19	DEPOSITS		$1,695,012.82
Liberty Bonds	100,000.00	Circulation		100,000.00
Other U. S. Bonds	135,085.00	Capital	$100,000.00	
Bonds, Warrants and Securities	68,885.61	Surplus	75,000.00	
Banking House	169,985.80	Profits	3,683.62	
Furniture and Fixtures	27,788.91			178,683.62
Real Estate Owned	18,936.54			
Cash on hand, due from banks and U. S. Treasury	561,851.39			
	$1,973,696.44			$1,973,696.44

Actual Cash Reserve .....31.3 Per Cent
Stocks and Bonds Reserve .....17.0 Per Cent
Available Reserve .....48.3 Per Cent

"No one," says President Coolidge, "is so poor that he cannot afford to be thrifty. No one is so rich that he does not need to be thrifty." The margin between success and failure, between a respectable place in life and oblivion, is very narrow; it is measured by a single word—**THRIFT**. The one who saves is the one who will win.

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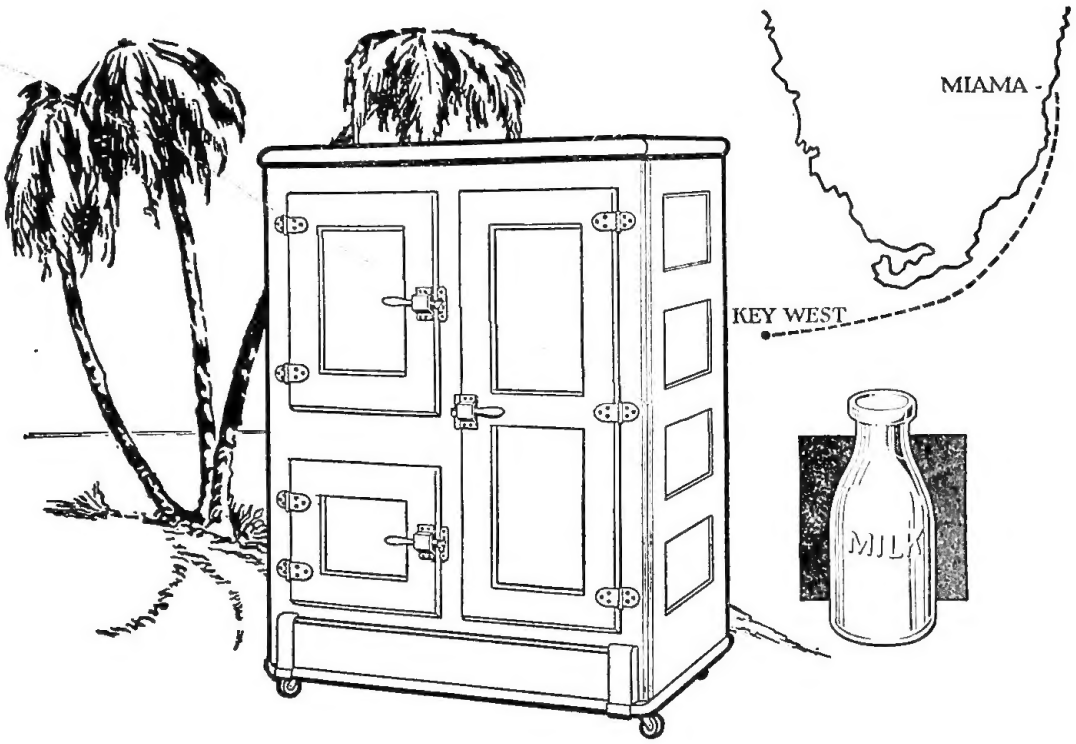

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